The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY JUNE 1, 1892. NO. 9

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—BETWEEN—
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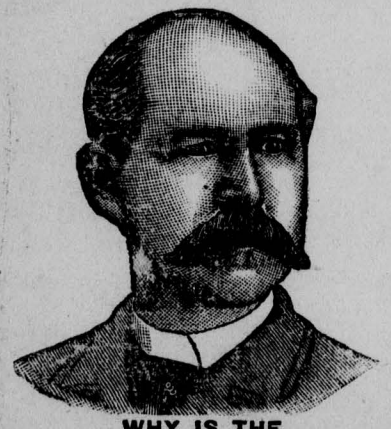

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Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.
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CLIMBING UP THE HILL.

Never look behind, boys,
Up and on the way!
Time enough for that, boys,
On some future day.
Though the way be long, boys,
Fight it with a will;
Never stop to look behind
When climbing up a hill.

First, be sure your right, boys,
Then with courage strong.
Strap your pack upon your back,
And tug, tug along;
Better let the lag-out
Fill the lower bill,
And strike the farther stake-pole.
Higher up the hill.

Trudge is a slow horse, boys,
Made to pull a load,
But in the end will give the dust,
To racers on the road.
When you're near the top, boys,
Of the rugged way,
Do not stop to blow your horn,
But climb, climb away.

Shoot above the crowd, boys,
Brace yourself and go!
Let the plodding land-pad
Hoe the easy row.
Success is at the top, boys,
Waiting there until
Brains and pluck and self-respect
Have mounted up the hill.
—*Young Men's Era.*

A FAIR REBEL.

BY ADNA H. LIGHTNER.

A stately mansion, surrounded, by fragrant magnolias and creamy jasmines, stood in the aristocratic suburb of Atlanta, and from its roof defiantly floated a confederate flag of the richest silk, even while the tread of Federal troops echoed along the streets of the city, and the inspiring notes of the fife and drum reproduced the popular Northern air, "Marching Through Georgia."

The elegantly-furnished drawing-room of this Southern home was occupied by two persons. One was an elderly lady whose silvery hair lay in soft waves about a noble, true face; the other was more difficult to describe, for she was wondrous fair. Her greatest charm was her large brown eyes, which could smile, or flash at pleasure but always they mirrored a brave, fearless soul; all else, face, form and manner, were accessories to the one perfect result.

Just now the young lady's eyes were flashing with a quick, graceful step she crossed the room, and lifting the dainty lace at the window, she looked out upon the martial array.

"Mamma, see! They are coming this way! How dare they play that horrid air?" she said, with a gesture of genuine disgust; then a half sob came with her words, as she continued: "It was not enough that they have slain our dear ones, but now they dare intrude upon our private grounds."

Bitter tears for a moment blinded the mother's eyes,as she thought of her beloved husband and son killed upon the battle-field, but the fearful present was upon her, and hastily she regained her composure, for her child's sake.

"Mildred, the troops are not entering our gronnds?" she questioned, breathlessly. "Surely they would have asked our permission first."

"Permission! a world of scorn thrilled along the young girl's tones. Yes, mamma as the deadly cobra asks our pleasure when it is coiled to strike the fatal blow. As well might we hope for courtesy and safety in its presence as from this Northern foe. We shall soon be informed of their intentions, for the soldiers are halted, and an officer is approaching."

A few moments more and a young lieutenant, manly and handsome, stood before them.

"Pardon me, ladies' but I am forced to beg your hospitality for my company," he said, bowing his bared head with becoming grace. Impulsively Mildred Lee took a step forward toward the young man, and said:

"You do well to beg our pardon sir, for such unpardonable insult and impudence I have never met with before! There are no gentlemen here to say you nay, for your soldiers have already taken the life of both my father and brother. I will not make a show of courtesy, for I hate even the sight ot your blue coats, neither will I ask any at your hand. What are your demands?

Neil Elliott gazed an instant, in evident admiration, upon the beautiful girl, whose eyes were black with anger, and whose lips and cheeks glowed with the crimson of excitement.

"Madam, my demands shall be as light as possible," the young man replied, respectfully. "I have been ordered here with my men, and I can only obey. You shall receive every courtesy that I can command, although you do not ask it,for I have just seen my brave noble brother, the captain of this company, shot down at my side by a Southern rebel, and my heart knows how to sympathize. The rooms you may choso to occupy shall be sacred to yourself and this lady; further than this I dare not promise."

A wave of pity softened Mrs. Lee's heart, for one who had been bereaved like unto herself, and she would have spoken kindly to the young man had not her daughter detected what was in her mind, and laying a jeweled hand on her mother's arm, she said, reproachfully:

"Do not forget yourself,mamma; he is our foe, our bitter enemy. There can be no sympathy between us."

The lieutenant bowed his head, for he heard the edict of contempt from the fair rebel's lips, and waited her pleasure.

"My mamma and I will occupy the two front rooms on the second floor. I believe that is all."

Cold and chilling as a breath from off an iceberg, was Mildred's words, and giving her arm to her mother, she was about to leave the room when the officer broke the silence:

',Ladies, if you possess a faithful servant you may have her in attendance, that you need not suffer any unneccessary inconvenience: and may I suggest that for this day, at leas tyou will remain in your rooms, for the boys are wild with wine and success."

Mildred glanced scornfully back over her shoulder at the young man, and with freezing arrogance, she said:

"Sir, I believe that we have not asked your advice. I shall certainly do as I please, so far as I can."

Again Neil Elliott bowed in silence, and politely handed his card to Mrs. Lee; then as they passed from the room, he gave a low expressive whistle, and said aloud:

"Heavens, what beauty and pride! I half like her loyalty, although it is wasted on a bad cause. I would rather conquer her hatred, and win her heart, than to accept the surrendered sword of the Southern Confederacy. Well, she shall be undisturbed if I am compelled to place the entire company under arrest."

Alone in their rooms, Mrs. Lee and her daughter gazed, with consternation, into each other's face, scarcely knowing what to do.

"Mildred it would have been better to have treated the young man with more civility? He certainly acted the part of a gentleman, and has promised even more than we could expect," said Mrs. Lee, with gentle repoof.

"Mamma, how can you speak so? A despicable Northern murderer! I would almost rather suffer, than accept a favor at his hand. He shall see that we are not so easily conquered after all," Mildred responded, the danger signal flaring again in her cheeks, and her eyes full of loyal fire.

"Yes, dear, but you must admit that his advice was kindly given; you could, at least, have replied graciously to that."

"Advice, indeed! Mamma, I had not thought of going out, but this presumption has caused me to change my mind. I will show him how completely I disregard his suggestion, by taking a walk unattended!"

"My child you are wild," Mrs. Lee exclaimed. "If you go, I shall certainly be your companion."

"Well, I will go, mamma, and we will start at once," Mildred declared, only partially satisfied that her course was proper, or safe.

Mrs. Lee at once possessed the brave determination of her daughter, and even with the wisdom that comes with age,her heart was filled with eagerness to follow her example, and in a few moments they were on the street.

All went well for a short distance, then from across the street, came the sound of riotous profanity and the tramp ef many feet. Instantly they turned to retrace their steps, but the mob was upon them, and, with insolent freedom one of their number placed his hand rudely upon Mildred's arm, and peered into her face.

"A Southern beauty, boys, by all that's lucky! Glorious wine, victory, and fair women! What's wanting to make us happy? Three cheers for Atlanta! Long may she wave! Right about, face; come on boys."

A horror, threatening and worse than death, came to the hearts of Mildred and her mother, as the drunken mob closed in about them. Just at the moment, when life to them was scarcely worth a penny, a squad of soldiers came down the street, and halted to see what was the occasion of so much loud talking and excitement.

One glance, and a young officer stepped out from among his comrades, and released Mildred from the drunken man's grasp.

"Boys, what does this mean?" he asked, sternly. "Assaulting defenceless ladies upon the street, it is the act of a ruffian, and not that of a Union soldier."

With added horror, they saw that his words were useless, for the men were too much intoxicated to remember their subordinancy.

"That Union soldier talk is all right, but we're off duty now. Pass on, and let us alone," exclaimed one of the mob, and as he spoke he sought to regain possession of Mildred.

That was the signal for action, and the officer gave him a vigorous blow, and in an instant, the fight became general. Of course, the drunken men were unfit to measure strength with those that were sober, and soon they were overpowered.

Mrs. Lee and Mildred had recognized the young lieutenant at once, and at the close of the conflict they were distressed to find that his arm was broken, and that he was severely bruised and beaten about the head. Humble and truly repentant Mildred gladly accepted the soldiers as an escort back to her home, and with the disabled officer they were soon at the mansion again. That was the beginning of long days of suffering to Neil Elliott, and anxious, weary hours of watching to Mrs. Lee and Mildred, for they could but blame themselves for every moan of agony that came from his white lips. For weeks he lay delerious, but there came a day when feebly his reason resumed its throne, and he saw a beautiful girl, so pale and sorrowful, bending over him, and with the sight of her came a remembrance of all that had transpired.

"Miss Lee; you here? Have I been ill?" he questioned.

"Oh, yes, Mr. Elliott; but you are better now," she replied, a joyful light flooding her fair face.

"And you have cared for me; you have brought me back to life," he said, eagerly.

"You do not remember how you saved mamma's life and mine at the sacrifice of your own, almost. It was very little that I have done," she murmured, low.

Then happy days of convalescence followed, and each hour Neil grew more deeply in love with Mildred. His company had departed weeks before, and yet he made excuses to tarry; but at last his health was fully restored, and he was ordered to join his regiment at once.

It was the last evening at the pleasant Southern home, and Mildred was beside him.

"Miss Mildred, if it was not for your prejudice I would dare anything to win you, but alas, that is not surmountable. The first day I met you I said I would rather conquer your hatred and win your love than accept the surrender of the entire South, and to-day, to conquer the whole world, would be as nothing in comparison. You have saved my life by your untiring attention, for which I cannot even approximate my gratitude, but you have given me back my life with the heart taken out of it. Mildred, will you sometimes think of me when I am far away? More than this I dare not ask."

A tender light shone in Mildred's brown eyes, for love had taken the bitterness from her heart, and lifting her sweet face to his gaze, she said:

"Neil, it is just like the North to conquer everything in its way, and we have learned to submit. I love my native South, but I—but I love you more than all."

And as Neil clasped the blushing girl in his arms, one more rivet was added to the chain, which to day links the North and South together in its bond of fellowship.—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

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The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN DAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Secret Place of Thunder."

TEXT: "*I answered thee in the secret place of thunder.*"—Psalms lxxxi., 7.

It is past midnight, and two o'clock in the morning, far enough from sunset and sunrise to make the darkness very thick, and the Egyptian army in pursuit of the escaping Israelites are on the bottom of the Red Sea, its waters having been set up on either side in masonry of sapphire, for God can make a wall as solid out of water as out of granite, and the trowels with which these two walls were built were none the less powerful because invisible. Such walls had never before been lifted.

When I saw the waters of the Red Sea rolling through the Suez Canal they were blue and beautiful and flowing like other waters, but to-night, as the Egyptians look up to them built into walls, now on one side and now on the other, they must have been frowning waters, for it was probable that the same power that lifted them up might suddenly fling them prostrate. A great lantern of cloud hung over this chasm between the two walls. The door of that lantern was opened toward the Israelites ahead, giving them light, and the back of the lantern was toward the Egyptians, and it growled and rumbled and jarred with thunder, not thunder like that which cheers the earth after a drought, promising the refeshing shower, but charged and surcharged with threats of doom.

The Egyptian captains lost their presence of mind, and the horses reared and snorted and would not answer to their bits, and the chariot wheels got interlocked and torn off, and the charioteers were hurled headlong, and the Red Sea fell on all the host. The confusing and confounding thunder was in answer to the prayer of the Israelites. With their backs cut by the lash, and their feet bleeding, and their bodies decrepit with the suffering of whole generations, they had asked Almighty God to ensepulcher their Egyptian pursuers in one great sarcophagus, and the splash and the roar of the Red Sea as it dropped to its natural bed were only the shutting of the sarcophagus on a dead host. That is the meaning of the text when God says, "I answered thee in the secret place of thunder."

Now thunder, all up and down the Bible, is the symbol of power. The Egyptian plague of hail was accompanied with this full diapason of the heavens. While Samuel and his men were making a burnt offering of a lamb, and the Philistines were about to attack them, it was by terrorizing thunder they were discomfited. Job, who was a combination of the Dantesque and the Miltonic, was solomnized on this reverberation of the heavens, and cried, "The thunder of His power, who can understand?" and he challenges the universe by saying, "Canst thou thunder with a voice like Him?" and he throws Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" into the shade by the Bible photograph of a warhorse, when he describes his neck as "clothed with thunder." Because of the power of James and John, they were called "the sons of thunder." The law given on the basaltic crags of Mount Sinai was emphasized with this cloudy ebullition. The skies all around about St. John at Patmos were full of the thunder of war, and the thunder of Christly triumph, and the thunder of resurrection, and the thunder of eternity.

But when my text says, "I answered thee in the secret place of thunder," it suggest there is some mystery about the thunder. To the ancients the cause of this bombarding the earth with loud sound must have been more of a mystery than it is to us. The lightnings, which were to them wild monsters ranging through the skies, in our time have been domesticated. We harness electricity to vehicles and we cage it in lamps, and every schoolboy knows something about the fact that it is the passage of electricity from cloud to cloud that makes the heavenly racket which we call thunder. But, after all that chemistry has taught the world, there are mysteries about the skyey resonance and my text, true in the time of the Psalmist, is true now and always will be true, that there is some secret about the place of thunder.

To one thing known about the thunder there are a hundred things not known. After all the scientific batteries have been doing their work for a thousand years to come and learned men have discoursed to the utmost about atmospheric electricity and magnetic electricity and galvanic electricity and thermotic electricity and frictional electricity and positive electricity and negative electricity my text will be as suggestive as it is to-day, when it speaks of the secret place of thunder.

Now right along by a natural law there is always a spiritual law, as there is a secret place of moral thunder. In other words, the religious power that you see abroad in the church in the world has a hiding place, and in many cases it is never discovered at all. I will use a similitude. I can give only a dim outline of a particular case, for many of the remarkable circumstances I have forgotten. Many years ago there was a large church. It was characterized by strange and unaccountable conversions. There were no great revivals, but individual cases of spiritual arrest and transformation.

A young man sat in one of the front pews. He was a graduate of Yale, brilliant as the north star and notoriously dissolute. Everybody knew him and liked him for his geniality, but deplored his moral errantry. To please his parents he was every Sabbath morning in church. One day there was a ringing of the door-ball of the pastor of that church, and that young man, whelmed with repentance, implored prayer and advice, and passed into complete reformation of heart and life. All the neighborhood was astonished and asked, "Why was this?" His father and mother had said nothing to him about his soul's welfare.

On another aisle of the same church sat an old miser. He paid his pew rent, but was hard on the poor, and had no interest in any philanthropy. Piles of money! And people said, "What a struggle he will have when he quits this life to part with his bonds and mortgages." One day he wrote to his minister: "Please to call immediately. I have a matter of great importance about which I want to see you." When the pastor came in the man could not speak for emotion, but after awhile he gathered self control enough to say: "I have lived for this world too long. I want to know if you think I can be saved, and, if so, I wish you would tell me how." Upon his soul the light soon dawned, and the old miser, not only revolutionized in heart but in life, began to scatter benefactions, and toward all the great charities of the day he became a cheerful and bountiful almoner. What was the cause of this change? everybody asked, and no one was capable of giving an intelligent answer.

In another part of the church sat, Sabbath by Sabbath, a beautiful and talented woman, who was a great society leader. She went to church because that was a respectable thing to do, and in the neighborhood where she lived it was hardly respectable not to go. Worldly was she to the last degree, and all her family worldly. She had at her house the finest germans that were ever danced, and the costliest favors that were ever given, and though she attended church she never liked to hear any story of pathos, and as to religious emotion of any kind, she thought it positively vulgar. Wines, cards, theaters, rounds of costly gayety were to her the highest satisfaction.

One day a neighbor sent in a visiting card, and this lady came down the stairs in tears and told the whole story of how she had not slept for several nights, and she feared she was going to lose her soul, and she wondered if some one would not come around and pray with her. From that time her entire demeanor was changed, and though she was not called upon to sacrifice any of her amenities of life, she consecrated her beauty, her social position, her family, her all to God and the church and usefulness. Everybody said in regard to her: "Have you noticed the change, and what in the world caused it?" and no one could make satisfactory explanation.

In the course of two years, though there was no general awakening in that church, many such isolated cases of such unexpected and unaccountable conversions took place. The very people whom no one thought would be affected by such considerations were converted. The pastor and the officers of the church were on the lookout for the solution of this religious phenomenon. "Where is it," they said, "and who is it and what is it?" At last the discovery was made and all was explained. A poor old Christian woman standing in the vestibule of the church one Sunday morning, trying to get her breath again before she went up stairs to the gallery, heard the inquiry and told the secret.

For years she had been in the habit of concentrating all her prayers for particular persons in that church. She would see some man or some woman present, and, though she might not know the person's name, she would pray for that person until he or she was converted to God. All her prayers were for that one person—just that one. She waited and waited for communion days to see when the candidates for membership stood up whether her prayers had been effectual. It turned out that these marvelous instances of conversion were the result of that old woman's prayers as she sat in the gallery Sabbath by Sabbath, bent and wizened and poor and unnoticed.

A little cloud of consecrated humanity hovering in the galleries. That was the secret place of the thunder. There is some hidden, unknown, mysterious source of almost all the moral and religious power demonstrated. Not one out of a million—not one out of ten million—prayers ever strikes a human ear. On public occasions a minister of religion voices the supplications of an assemblage, but the prayers of all the congregation are in silence. There is not a second in a century when prayers are not ascending, but myriads of them are not even as loud as a whisper, for God hears a thought as plainly as a vocalization. That silence of supplication—hemispheric and perpetual—is the secret place of thunder.

In the winter of 1875 we were worshiping in the Brooklin Academy of Music in the interregnum of churches. We had the usual great audiences, but I was oppressed beyond measure by the fact that conversions were not more numerous. One Tuesday I invited to my house five old, consecrated Christian men—all of them gone now, except Father Pearson, and he, in blindness and old age, waiting for the Master's call to come up higher.

These old men came, not knowing why I had invited them. I took them to the top room of my house. I said to them: "I have called you here for special prayer. I am in an agony for a great turning to God of the people. We have vast multitudes in attendance and they are attentive and respectful, but I cannot see that they are saved. Let us kneel down and each one pray and not leave this room until we are all assured that the blessing will come and has come." It was a most intense crying unto God. I said, "Brethren, let this meeting be a secret," and they said it would be. That Tuesday night special service ended.

On the following Friday night occurred the usual prayer meeting. No one knew of what had occurred on Tuesday night, but the meeting was unusually thronged. Men accustomed to pray in pubilc in great composure broke down under emotion. The people were in tears. There were sobs and silences and solemnities of such unusual power that the worshipers looked into each other's faces, as much as to say, "What does all this mean?" And when the following Sabbath came, although we were in a secular place, over four hundred arose for prayers, and a religious awakening took place that made that winter memorable for time and for eternity. There may be in this building many who were brought to God during that great ingathering, but few of them know that the upper room in my house on Quincy street, where those five old Christian men poured out their souls before God, was the secret place of thunder.

The day will come—God hasten it—when people will find out the velocity, the majesty, the multipotence of prayer. We brag about our limited express trains which put us down a thousand miles away in twenty-four hours, but here is something by which in a moment we may confront people five thousand miles away. We brag about our telephones, but here is something that beats the telephone in utterance and reply, for God says, "Before they call, I will hear." We brag about the phonograph, in which a man can speak, and his words and the tones of his voice can be kept for ages, and by the turning of a crank the words may come forth upon the ears of another century, but prayer allows us to speak words into the ears of everlasting remembrance, and on the other side of all eternities they will be heard. Oh, ye who are wasting your breath, and wasting your brains, and wasting your nerves, and wasting your lungs wishing for this good and that good for the church and the world, why do you not go into the secret place of thunder.

"But," says some one, "that is a beautiful theory, yet it does not work in my case, for I am in a cloud of trouble, or a cloud of sickness, or a cloud of persecution, or a cloud of poverty, or a cloud of bereavement, or a cloud of perplexity." How glad I am that you told me that. That is exactly the place to which my text refers. It was from a cloud that God answered Israel—the cloud over the chasm cut through the Red Sea—the cloud that was light to the Israelites and darkness to the Egyptians. It was from a cloud, a tremendous cloud, that God made reply. It was a cloud that was the secret place of thunder. So you cannot get away from the consolation of my text by talking that way. Let all the people under a cloud hear it. "I answered thee in the secret place of thunder."

This subject helps me to explain some things you have not understood about men and women, and there are multitudes of them, and the multitude is multiplying by the minute. Many of them have not a superabundance of education. If you had their brain in a post-mortem examination, and you could weigh it, it would not weigh any heavier than the average. They have not anything especially impressive in personal appearance. They are not very fluent of tongue. They pretend to nothing unusual in mental facuity or social influence, but you feel their power; you are elevated in their presence; you are a better man or a better woman, having confronted them. You know that in intellectual endowment you are their superior, while in the matter of moral and religious influence they are vastly your superior. Why is this?

To find the revelation of this secret you must go back thirty or forty or perhaps sixty years to the homestead where this man was brought up. It is a winter morning, and the tallow candle is lighted, and the fires are kindled, sometimes the shavings hardly enough to start the wood. The mother is preparing the breakfast, the blue edged dishes are on the table, and the lid of the kettle on the hearth begins to rattle with the steam, and the shadow of the industrious woman by the flickering flame on the hearth is moved up and down the wall. The father is at the barn feeding the stock—the oats thrown into the horses' bin and the cattle craunching the corn. The children, earlier than they would like and after being called twice, are gathered at the table.

The blessing of God is asked on the food, and, the meal over, the family Bible is put upon the white tablecloth and a chapter is read and a prayer made, which includes all the interests for this world and the next. The children pay not much attention to the prayer, for it is about the same thing day after day, but it puts upon them an impression that ten thousand years will only make more vivid and tremendous. As long as the old folks live their prayer is for their children and their children's children. Day in and day out, month in and month out, year in and year out, decade in and decade out the sons and daughters of that family are remembered in earnest prayer, and they know it, and they feel it, and they cannot get away from it.

Two funerals after awhile—not more than two years apart, for it is seldom that there is more than that lapse of time between father's going and mother's going—two funerals put out of sight the old folks. But where are the children? The daughters are in homes where they are incarnations of good sense, industry and piety. The sons, perhaps one a farmer, another a merchant, another a mechanic, another a minister of the Gospel, useful, consistent, admired, honored. What a power for good those seven sons and daughters! Where did they get the power? From the schools, and the seminaries, and the colleges? Oh, no, though these may have helped. From their superior mental endowment? No, I do not think they had unusual mental caliber. From accidental circumstances? No, they had nothing of what is called astounding good luck.

I think we will take a train and ride to the depot nearest to the homestead from which those men and women started. The train halts. Let us stop a few minutes at the village graveyard and see the tombstones of the parents. Yes, the one was seventy-four years of age and the other was seventy-two, and the epitaph says that "after a useful life they died a Christian death." How appropriately the Scripture passage cut on the mother's tombstone, "She hath done what she could." And how beautiful the passage cut on the father's tombstone, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

On over the country road we ride—the road a little rough, for the spring weather is not quite settled, and once down in a rut it is hard to get the wheels out again without breaking the shafts But at last we come to the lane in front of the farmhouse. Let me get out of the wagon and open the gate while you drive through. Here is the arbor under which those boys and girls many years ago used to play. But it is quite out of order now, for the property is in other hands. Yonder is the orchard where they used to thrash the trees for apples, sometimes before they were quite ripe. There is mow where they hunted for eggs before Easter. There is the doorsill upon which they used to sit. There is the room in which they had family prayers and where they all knelt—the father there, the mother there and the boys and girls there.

We have got to the fountain of pious and gracious influences at last. That is the place that decided those seven earthly and immortal destinies. Behold! Behold! That is the secret place of thunder. Boys are seldom more than their fathers will let them be. Girls are seldom more than their mothers will let them be. But there come times when it seems that parents cannot control their children. There come times in a boy's life when he thinks he knows more than his father does, and I remember now that I knew more at fifteen years of age than I have ever known since.

There come times in a girl's life when she thinks her mother is notional and does not understand what is proper and best, and the sweet child says, "Oh, pshaw!" and she longs for the time when she will not have to be dictated to, and she goes out of the door or goes to bed with pouting lips, and these mothers remember for themselves that they knew more at fourteen years of age than they have ever known since. But, father and mother, do not think you have lost your influence over your child. You have a resource of prayer that puts the sympathetic and omnipotent God into your parental undertaking. Do not waste your time in reading flimsy books about the best ways to bring up children. Go into the secret place of thunder.

At nine o'clock Wednesday morning, June 15 next, on the steamer City of New York, I expect to sail for Liverpool, to be gone until September. It is in acceptance of many invitations that I am going on a preaching tour. I expect to devote my time to preaching the Gospel in England, Scotland, Ireland and Sweden. I want to see how many souls I can gather for the kingdom of God. Those countries have for many years belonged to my parish, and I go to speak to them and shake hands with them. I want to visit more thoroughly than before those regions from which my ancestors came, Wales and Scotland.

But who is sufficient for the work I undertake? I call upon you who have long been my coadjutors to go into the secret place of the Almighty, and every day from now until my work is done on the other side of the sea, to have me in your prayers. In proportion to the intensity and continuance and faith of the prayers, yours and mine, will be the results. If you remember me in the devotional circle, that will be well, but what I most want is your importuning, your wrestling supplication in the secret place of thunder.

God and you alone may make me the humble instrumentality in the redemption of thousands of souls. I shall preach in churches, in chapels and in the fields. I will make it a campaign for God and eternity, and I hope to get during this absence a baptism of power that will make me of more service to you when I return than I ever yet have been. For, brethren and sisters in Christ, our opportunity for usefulness will soon be gone, and we shall have our faces uplifted to the throne of judgment, before which we must give account. That day there will be no secret place of thunder, for all the thunders will be out. There will be the thunder of the tumbling rocks. There will be the thunder of the bursting waves. There will be the thunder of the descending chariots. There will be the thunder of the parting heavens. Boom! Boom!

But all that dim and uproar and crash will find us unaffrighted, and will leave us undismayed if we have made Christ our confidence, and as after an August shower, when the whole heavens have been an unlimbered battery cannonading the earth, the fields are more green, and the sunrise is the more radiant, and the waters are more opaline, so the thunders of the last day will make the trees of life appear more emerald, and the carbuncle of the wall more crimson, and the sapphire seas the more shimmering, and the sunrise of eternal gladness the more empurpled. The thunders of dissolving nature will be followed by a celestial psalmody the sound of which St. John on Patmos described, when he said, "I heard a voice like the voice of mighty thundering!" Amen!

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The ibis is being used to advantage as a destroyer of locusts, near Melbourne, Australia.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company believes it has at last found an engine that will run without smoke.

In the northern English coal fields electric coal-cutting machinery is about to be introduced on a large scale.

Major Renard is constantly improving his dirigible balloon, and he has now announced that he has invented a motor of seventy-horse power weighing only 480 kilogrammes.

Two locomotives built on the same plan, exactly alike and of similar material, will have different rates of speed and drawing power. The difference of speed in twin engines has been known to reach 15 miles an hour.

It appears that the lignum vitae, which has been used so successfully abroad for bearings, possesses special value for brake blocks, giving even better results than cast iron. After being cut to the sweep of the wheel it is firmly clamped to the brake shoe. Owing to its extreme hardness the wood wears very slightly and uniformly.

Hitherto glass cells have been blown, and owing to this their size has been limited. By a new process tanks and cells of any dimensions can be constructed. The process consists in welding or fusing plates or sheets of glass together, thus forming a solid glass tank, with all the advantages of having the sides straight, bottoms level and angles all square.

A professor of the Madras Engineering College proposes a scheme of utilizing the immense water powers of India for the electrical production of aluminum. He claims that the practical details and financial aspects of the question have been carefully examined into, and that a plant properly equipped would give a return of seventy-five per cent. on the investment.

An ingenious apparatus for ascertaining the depths of rivers and smaller streams has recently been successfully tried on the Elbe. It consists of a curved arm, hinged at its upper extremity and of a length sufficient for the lower curved portion to trail on the bed of the stream. The greater the depth of the stream the more will the arm be inclined, and hence by suitable recording mechanism the depth can be automatically registered.

A Pioneer "Electrocution."

In the year 1749 (Letter of Benjamin Franklin to Peter Collinson, April 29, 1749), the greatest electrician of that day is reported as having made experiments in his home in Philadelphia on killing fowls by electricity. "He conceited," as himself says, "that the birds killed in this manner eat uncommonly tender. He also proposed placing an electric machine on one side of the river Schuykill, and by carrying the spark to the other side, use it there to kill a turkey, roast it there by an electric jack in a fire kindled by electricity, and finally to drink the health of all of the famous electricians in England, Holland, France and Germany in electrified bumpers under the discharge of guns from the electric battery."—[New York Sun

A Wonderful Egg.

As Mr. Taylor was glancing over the photographs something in one of them suggested to him the aepyornis' egg. He said: "Do you know that they have in Madagascar a very wonderful egg, laid by an extinct species of gigantic ground pigeon? It is found by digging in the sand, where it has lain buried for ages. The egg is ten times the size of that of the ostrich, and I believe that not more than ten or twelve of them have been discovered. They are very valuable, and easily fetch as much as $500 apiece."—[New York Sun.

The Gulf of Mexico has risen over one foot since 1851.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

MY TROUBADOUR.

High on the maple swinging,
To usher in with singing
The wedding of the Dawn
With the Dew upon the lawn,
You cheery little poet!
Although you do not know it,
And see nobody near you,
I hear you—I hear you!

Hark, from the orchard hidden,
A serenade unbidden!
And by this dainty clue,
Robin, I know it's you.
No, you cannot deceive me,
Pretending that you leave me;
I found you out, you dear, you—
I hear you—I hear you!

Now on the meadow floor,
The scarlet troubadour
Such melody is letting
The sun forgets its setting!
You music-beating heart!
Doing your little part,
You shall be seen and heard,
Though you are but a bird;
So never, never, fear you,
I hear you—I hear you.

—[Charles H. Crandall, in St. Nicholas.

LINCOLN'S KINDNESS TO BIRDS.

The following incident is related by one who knew Lincoln, and who was at the time of the incident his fellow traveler.

We had passed through a thicket of wild plum and crab-apple trees, and stopped to water our horses. One of the party came up alone.

"Where is Lincoln?" we inquired.

"Oh," he replied, "when I saw him last he had caught two young birds which the wind had blown out of their nests, and he was hunting for the nest that he might put them back in it."

In a short time Lincoln came up, having found the nest and restord the birds.

The party laughed at him, but he said, "I could not have slept if I had not restored those little birds to their mother.—[Farm, Field and Stockman.

A QUEER PET.

"Every kind of beasts," says the Scripture, "and of birds, and of serpents, and of things in the sea, is tamed, and hath been tamed of mankind." Creatures which live chiefly in the water, however, are not often adopted as domestic pets, though some of them are more easily tamed than most people imagine. Seals make very affectionate and gentle pets, and an English newspaper, the Newcastle Chronicle, gives an account of a pet otter which belongs to a lady named Leather.

The mother of this otter had been killed by dogs, and Mrs. Leather took the little fellow in his infancy, christened him "Moses," and fed and petted him. Moses soon came to know her perfectly well, and would follow her from room to room. He drank milk with great avidity, but also showed a fondness for trout and rabbits.

So quickly are an animal's habits changed by domestication that Mrs. Leather found great difficulty in teaching Moses to swim. For six weeks he refused to go into the water but eventually he became an expert swimmer.

Indeed, he lives in the edge of the river most of the time, but is tame, comes out at Mrs. Leather's call, and will follow her on a long ramble.

Sometimes he comes to the door of the house and whistles to be admitted. Once inside the house, he visits his friends in the different apartments, or lies down and waits until they come, often making a pretty little chirruping noise to tell them that he desires their presence. They pet him and fondle him as one does a favorite dog or kitten, and he evidently enjoys these attentions.

But if Moses is fond of his friends, he is very quick—perhaps too quick—to discover an enemy. In these cases he mews like a cat, and uses his sharp teeth with very unpleasant effect. His acquaintance must be made by a stranger very quietly and cautiously.

He never forgives an injury, but is very grateful for a little kindness, and intensely devoted to those whom he really considers his friends. He is never happier than when he is lying cozily by the fire, basking in its pleasant warmth. —[Youth's Companion.

The people upon the two continents of North and South America, without the arctic regions, are less than 122,000,000 in numbers, or only eight to the square mile.

THE FLOOD CALAMITY.

Greatest Desolation Ever Seen in the South and West.

Hundreds of Lives Lost and Millions of Property Destroyed.

From the very source of the Father of Waters down to the Louisiana delta the story is one of desolation. Farms ruined, houses swept away, live stock drowned, railroads idle, human lives in danger—such is the history of the big flood. Beginning at St. Cloud, north of Minneapolis, following the Mississippi down to Keokuk, Iowa, where the great Egyptian levee has yielded, flooding thousands of acres of the richest farm lands on the continent; thence in succession passing the cities of Quincy and Alton, in Illinois, where the work of the wind and water has been disastrous, the first great stage of the desolate journey ends at St. Louis, Mo. It is impossible to make an estimate of the damage to property in that city and vicinity, except to say that millions will express it, and that the loss embraces untold acres of growing crops destroyed, the wreck of several villages, injury to factories, the stoppage of trains, and the demoralization of business. Devastation hovers over a big and prosperous manufacturing district. Already the losses and damages turn over $1,000,000, and hundreds of men are in forced idleness.

Merely to name towns and villages in Missouri and Illinois that have suffered from the inundation, would make a list of appalling length. The truth is that the destruction is so widespread and overwhelming in its character, as to be difficult not only of description, but of realization.

On the Missouri, too, and its tributaries, the waters are abroad to a greater extent than ever before known. Throughout the Dakotas farms are under water, bridges have been carried away and railroad tracks undermined. The horror at Sioux City, Iowa, is still engaging attention, and the full story of the deluge has not yet been told. Even yet hundreds of people are closely following the receding floods, searching for their ruined homes and missing relatives. Weeks and perhaps months will be required to repair the havoc caused by the flood, and it will probably never be known exactly how many perished in the torrent. The loss by water even when the buildings were not carried away, was very large. Everything is soaked or ruined, or smashed by the waves or by the timbers hurled along by the current.

Down through Nebraska the Missouri and its tributaries are on the rampage. The Platte is especially turbulent, and all along its course through the State until it empties into Big Muddy at Plattsmouth it has left desolation on either side.

At Kansas City the Missouri River is higher than at any time since 1844. The town of Harlem is left without a soul of its populace, and many houses have been carried from their foundations.

A dispatch from St. Louis, Mo., says: Ten thousand people along the banks of the Mississippi have been rendered homeless by the ravages of the flood between this city and Cairo, Ill. In some parts the river ranges from ten to twenty miles in width. The river runs are sweeping away homes, drowning stock and submerging bottom lands. Five hundred thousand acres of growing crops have been destroyed. As the water begins to go down an estimate is being made of the actual damage done, and it is believed that half a million will not cover it. There are now in Harlem, Argentine, Armourdale and West Kansas over 1000 houses which have been deserted. It is impossible to make more than a rough estimate, but it is believed that the damage, actual and resultant, will amount to fully $5,000,000 in this immediate vicinity. In the flooded district probably 1500 square miles are submerged to an extent which renders it impossible for the farmers to raise crops. At least 15,000 persons have been thrown out of employment.

The following Louisiana parishes are affected by crevasse water: East Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, Morehouse, Richland, Caldwell, Catahoula, St. Charles, St. John, Plaquemines, Assumption, La Fourche, Caddo and Bossier. The large crevasses now running are two on the Lafourche bayou and two on the Mississippi proper.

A telegram from Shreveport, La., says: The whole country above here, with few exceptions, is one sheet of water, and the flood sufferers have taken refuge in houses, barns and gin-houses, from which they are awaiting succor. Despatches have been received reporting a big rise at Garland City, and advising the committee at Benton to spare no pains to hold the levees. At 3.30 o'clock in the morning the Dan Nicholson levee on the Bossler side, a few miles below this city, gave away at a point where no danger was anticipated. The guards were seated in a store near by, and the store and contents were carried away.

Fifty armed citizens cut the levee at Ottumwa to save their property. The cutting was calculated to injure the property of the Water Company, and the company appealed to the City Marshall, but he was powerless. The Water Company's superintendent attempted to stop the men, but he withdrew when a revolver was levelled at his head. A dike was soon opened in three places, allowing the water to escape.

The Secretary of War has authorized the Chief of Engineers to use Government boats upon all Western rivers to save human life where residents of the flooded districts are in danger.

Governor Boies, of Iowa, after investigating the flooded districts resolved to issue a proclamation inviting the people of Iowa and the country generally to contribute for the relief of the destitute people. The proclamation will state that $200,000 is needed for this purpose.

A telegram from Castoria, Ark., stated that 1500 men, women and children were water bound there and asked that a boat be sent to their rescue.

The destitution among the flood sufferers, white as well as colored, between Little Rock, Ark., and the mouth of the Arkansas River, is appalling. Pine Bluff and its vicinity is covered with thousands of refugees The cotton crop all along the river is totally destroyed, and it is hard to tell on what the farmers will live this summer. The Government boat C. B. Reece supplied 1500 half-famished people on seventeen different landings with provisions furnished by the citizens of Little Rock. Hundreds of people were taken up along the trip, and put off on dry places. At Eagle's Landing 120 people were found living in three houses. Two men were seen drowning by the crew, and four were rescued from housetops, where they for hours found refuge. A flotilla of Government boats is continually on the river bringing succor to the helpless victims of the flood.

The entire Illinois Valley is desolate. Farms that are usually being worked at this time of the year are now under several feet of water. The farmers have abandoned the hope of being able to get a crop of corn in this year, as the season will be too late. It will take three or four weeks of the most favorable weather to get the water off the farms, and the ground will be too wet to work.

The American Red Cross Association has decided to receive no more relief for distribution in Russia. They recommend to the generous people who wish to give that they send all relief direct to the destitute cities and towns in the flooded districts of the West and South of our own country.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

101ST DAY.—The Senate discussed all day, without taking final action thereon, the bill introduced in response to the suggestion of the President's annual message, to punish in United States courts offences committed against the treaty rights of aliens——At the request of Mr. Butler, the Senate bill appropriating $50,000 for an equestrian statue of General Francis Marion in Columbia, S. C., was passed——Bills were also passed appropriating $15,000 for the introduction of reindeer into Alaska; referring the claim of the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans to the Court of Claims; providing for a commission to enquire into the distribution of mails in large cities by pneumatic tubes; appropriating $15,000 for a painting of Abraham Lincoln, and appropriating $20,000 for the erection of a statue of the late Robert Dale Owen of Indiana, to be placed in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution.

102D DAY.—The bill to provide for the punishment of violators of treaty rights of aliens was further discussed——An amendment appropriating $40,000 was proposed to the Agricultural Appropriation bill to continue experiments in the production of rainfall by means of explosives——The Senate bill to transfer the revenue cutter service to the Navy Department was laid aside without action——Mr. Pettigrew reported a joint resolution directing the President to proclaim a general holiday commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America on October 12, 1892. Placed on the calendar.

103D DAY.—Mr. Morgan's silver resolution was discussed at length, Mr. Sherman making the principal speech

104TH DAY.—The debate on Morgan's silver resolution was resumed and continued until 2 o'clock, when, at the suggestion of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of his Free Coinage Silver bill. Mr. Morgan demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted—Yeas twenty eight, nays twenty. So the Free Coinage bill was taken up and discussed.

105TH DAY.—The Stewart Free Coinage bill was made unfinished business——Among the bills passed were the following: To reclassify and prescribe the salaries of railway postal clerks. Also thirty private bills and pension bills, including one giving a pension of $30 a month to Tendoy, chief of the Bannocks, Shoshones and Sheepeaters tribes of Indians as "a faithful and valued friend of the white settlers in Idaho."

In the House.

116TH DAY.—This being District day, the Sundry Civil bill was laid aside and a number of local bills were passed——Mr. De Armond introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to assess annually an income tax upon all incomes of persons and corporations in excess of $1000, sufficient to meet the payment of pensions.

117TH DAY.—Consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was continued——Mr. Stewart reported back the River and Harbor Appropriation bill with the Senate amendments thereto, with the recommendation that the Senate amendments be non-concurred in. Messrs. Holman and Bynum, of Indiana, objected, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

118TH DAY.—The House in Committee of the Whole devoted more than six hours to the two pages of the Sundry Civil bill, which contains the paragraphs carrying appropriations to the amount of $412,000 for the World's Fair——Much disorder was caused by references of Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, to intimidation of voters in the South.

119TH DAY.—The consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was again resumed. Amendments were adopted in Committee of the Whole prohibiting the opening on Sunday of the Government exhibit at the World's Exposition, and that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold at any time in any Government building.

120TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed——The Postoffice bill was taken up——Mr. Stevens reported a bill to place iron ore and scrap iron on the free list and to reduce duties on manufactures of iron and other metals.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED.

A Waterspout Bursts Over an Ohio Village and a Dam Breaks.

A waterspout burst over Kinsman, a small village twelve miles northeast of Niles, Ohio, on the Pymatuning River, drowning six persons and destroying buildings, stock and crops.

The water fell in torrents from 4 o'clock until a few minutes after 6, and the small river overflowed its banks. The farmers did not flee, thinking there was no danger, and all would have been safe had not a dam about two miles above the village broken without warning.

J. B. Robin's house was on the brink of the river. He and his wife and two children were eating breakfast when the flood came. It is presumed that they started to flee, but too late. K. Stewart and son were in their barn, which was carried away. Their house withstood the torrent and Mrs. Stewart witnessed the drowning of her husband and son. J. D. Campbell and wife were carried down stream but lodged on an abutment of a bridge and were rescued.

The bodies of the six drowned were found in a large pile of driftwood which reached nearly across the river. Many horses and cattle were swept away and the loss is estimated at $20,000.

THAT famous horse, Rarus, so long king of the trotting turf, has just died of old age at Robert Bonner's Tarrytown (N. Y.) farm. The old horse's teeth had given out, and his death was hastened by a cold. Rarus was twenty-five years old and had long been in feeble health. Altogether, in six years, Rarus won fifty-five races, and 185 heats were trotted in better than 2.30. Rarus was purchased by Mr. Bonner in 1879 for $36,000.

FISHERMEN on the Lower Columbia complain of the depredations of sea lions and seals. The former are so ravenous that they will enter the nets, eat what they want, and then break through the meshes. While the seals are also very troublesome, they are not so destructive to the nets.

THE Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, of New York, has leased its franchise to a corporation for 800 years. The renewal clause probably reads for one year longer than eternity.

TORNADO IN KANSAS.

It Plowed a Ruinous Path Through Wellington.

Hundreds of Buildings Wrecked and Many Lives Lost.

A tornado plowed its way through the business part of Wellington, Kan., a few nights ago, causing immense destruction of property and great loss of life.

A heavy storm of wind and rain preceded the tornado about half an hour. A few minutes after 9 o'clock the tornado struck the town coming from the southwest. Everybody was indoors, and the tornado swept along with a loud roar, unseen.

Washington avenue, the principal business street, is lined on both sides for blocks with ruins. Fire broke out in the wreck of Colonel Robinson's blocks, and Mrs. Susan Sasher was supposed to have perished in the flames.

A solid block of buildings, containing half a dozen stores and the Monitor, Press and Voice printing offices, was made a tumbled heap of bricks and mortar.

Just across the street a laborer named Fanning was killed, and other bodies were supposed to be in the ruins there.

Hundreds of dwelling were either destroyed or more or less damaged. The town was left in darkness, broken mains having made it necessary to shut off the gas to prevent fire.

Seven bodies were taken out of the Phillips House ruins. Two members of the Salvation Army were expected to die from injuries received.

At Squire Smith's residence seven persons were more or less injured. The Hon. James Lawrence, candidate for Attorney-General, had an arm broken. Walter Forsyth was dangerously wounded. The streets were littered with tin roofing, cloth awnings, broken glass, and timbers.

The Standard and Mail offices were wrecked, the Opera House and dozens of the best business buildings were unroofed and school building and churches were destroyed.

Fifty persons were said to be dead in the ruins, and the wounded, many of whom were not expected to live until morning, numbered 125 or more.

The Wellington foundry was lifted from its foundations and dashed to pieces. The Strahn carriage factory was crushed like an eggshell, and caught fire.

The Grand Army hall was transformed into a hospital, and as fast as the dead and wounded were recovered they were taken there.

The storm cloud was accompanied by a waterspout, which burst over the town. The water fell in a deluge and seemed to threaten the destruction of the little that was left standing.

Soon after the water ceased falling fires burst from the wreckage in half a dozen places. The ruins of the Phillips House were soon a sheet of flames, and then a blaze arose over what had been the Strahn carriage factory.

The Fire Department was powerless, owing to the inability of the firemen to get their apparatus through the streets, which were piled high with the ruins.

The property loss was estimated at $500,000. Two hundred brick and wooden buildings were destroyed.

The Salvation Army was holding a meeting in its barracks. The frail building was blown away and its inmates hurled in every direction.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE League has sanctioned Sunday ball.

BOSTON'S team is the same as at the start.

THE Bostons lack the weight and strength for a hard fight.

BOYLE has caught all of New York's championship games.

BROUTHERS, of Brooklyn, did not strike out in nineteen games.

OF the Western teams Louisville shows the most dash and snap.

HARRY WRIGHT says Corkhill, of Pittsburg, is the king of outfielders.

HAMILTON, of Philadelphia, still leads the League players in base-running.

ANSON thinks Staley, of the Bostons, is the best pitcher he has seen this year.

YALE'S baseball team defeated Princeton's at New Haven by a score of one to nothing.

THE Chicagos won thirteen straight victories and then were defeated by the Pittsburg.

"PRETZEL" GETZEIN, the once famous pitcher of the champion Detroit club, has been assigned to St. Louis.

BREITENSTEIN, the phenomenal St. Louis pitcher, measures almost six feet, and weighs 180 pounds. The phenom is also red-headed.

BROWNING, of Louisville, has signed with the Cincinnati club. He will play left field, O'Neil being laid off on account of sickness.

CAPTAIN STRIKER, the second baseman of the St. Louis Club, has been laid off for poor work. Crook has been appointed Captain and will play second base.

GOOD judges pronounce Kittredge, of Chicago, the best catcher in the business. They say his work is twenty per cent. better than Ewing's was when Buck was in his prime.

JOHN M. WARD, of Brooklyn, who is one of the most observant ball players in the country, says that so far this season he has noticed a better attendance and a healthier interest in the game than has been the case for a long time.

THE sale of Burns to Pittsburg by the Chicagos means that Canavan is a success at second base. Anson would never have let Burns go otherwise, as he intended to play Dahlen at second and keep Tom in his old position if the youngster failed to come up to expectations.

JENNINGS, of Louisville, was born to play short stop. He goes to the park in the morning or early afternoon and practices until either Chapman or Pfeffer compels him to stop. He plays ball for the delight it affords him and is anxious to become the greatest short stop of the world. One of his prettiest accomplishments is throwing from any position. The ball speeds from his hand as if fired from a rifle.

"HUB" COLLINS, the popular Brooklyn outfielder, died unexpectedly a few days ago of typhoid fever. He was born in Louisville, Ky., about thirty years ago, and was at one time the crack second baseman of the American Association. He never fully recovered from the injuries received in a collision with Burns two years ago. The Brooklyn baseball players held a meeting at Eastern Park and took suitable action on the death of their comrade.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	23	9	.719	Pittsburg	17	16	.515
Brooklyn	20	10	.667	New York	15	16	.484
Chicago	18	13	.581	Washing'n	12	17	.414
Cincinnati	19	14	.576	Philad'lp'a	13	19	.406
Cleveland	18	14	.563	St. Louis	10	23	.303
Louisville	16	15	.516	Baltimore	8	23	.258

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 5.

Lesson Text: "The Fiery Furnace," Daniel iii., 13-25—Golden Text: Isaiah xliii., 2—Commentary.

13. "Then Nebuchadnezzar in his rage and fury commanded to bring Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego." This Gentile king, to whom God gave the kingdoms of this world, and to whom also He gave the wonderful vision of chapter ii., has in the pride of his heart set up an image which he commands all people to worship. Ten times in this chapter it is spoken of as the golden image or the image which he had set up. It is suggestive of another image to be set up in the last days by an enemy of God, which men must either worship or die (Rev. xiii., 15). Daniel's friends refused to worship the image which Nebuchadnezzar had set up, and therefore they are summoned to appear before the king.

14. "Do not ye serve my gods, nor worship the golden image which I have set up?" This is the question asked of these young men by the man to whom it had been made known that "The God of Heaven had given him his kingdom, power, strength and glory" (chapter ii., 37). Yet his heart is so proud that he refuses to acknowledge the God of Heaven, but will if possible compel the servants of the true God to bow down to his false gods.

15. "If ye worship not, ye shall be cast the same hour into the midst of a burning fiery furnace; and who is that God that shall deliver you out of my hands?" "Man that is in honor and understandeth not is like the beasts that perish" (Ps. xlix., 20). See this man whom God has honored, but who understands not, roaring like the lion from the pit against the servants of the Most High God, not knowing that they are under the care of a greater Lion, even the Lion of the tribe of Judah (Rev. v., 5).

16. "We are not careful to answer thee in this matter." Or, as in the R. V., "We have no need to answer," etc. The same word is translated "have need" in Ezra vi., 9, and these are the only two places in Scripture where the word is used. Young, in his concordance gives "think necessary" as the meaning of the word. The path of duty was so clear to these men that there was no need to wait for further light, no need of delay or argument. They knew God and would worship Him only.

17. "If it be so, our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning firey furnace, and He will deliver us out of thine hand, O king." We may not know if He will deliver us from this or that special trial, but we do know that He will be with us in the trial and that neither man nor devil can harm us. "When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee" (Isa. xliii., 2). Perhaps this very promise was whispered to these men by the Holy Spirit. The Lord Jesus teaches us that we are not to fear persecution or imprisonment or even death, but that our great aim must be faithfulness to Him (Math. x., 28; Rev. ii., 10). We may say with the utmost assurance, "The Lord shall deliver me from every evil work and will preserve me unto His heavenly kingdom" (II. Tim. iv., 18).

17. "But if not, be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up." Job said, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him," or "Wait for Him" (R. V., Job xiii., 15), for he knew that even though his mortal body might be destroyed, yet in his resurrection body he would see God (Job xix., 25-27). The apostles, sustained by the same blessed assurance, feared not the face of man nor the threats of the rulers, but would testify of Jesus and the resurrection, ready to die for Him if need be (Acts iv., 19, 20; v., 29). These friends of Daniel were tempted to worship a golden image, but people are now tempted in this land to worship golden eagles and silver dollars and whatever will bring power or popularity, and how many professed servants of God are without scruple bowing down to these, God only knows. Where are the Shadracks, who say without hesitation to the world, the flesh and the devil, "We will not serve thee." Let us remember that "To whom we yield ourselves servants to obey, his servants we are whom we obey" (Rom. vi., 16).

19-23. This is the account of the carrying out of the sentence of death against the faithful three. The furnace is heated seven times hotter than usual; the men are bound in their clothes and cast into the furnace; the fury of the beast is satisfied; the devil has done his worst to the servants of God, and a God of Love, and infinite wisdom, and all power has suffered it so to be. This is that which perplexed David and Asaph and Jeremiah, and is a stumbling block to multitudes to this day. We need to learn that "Evil doers shall be cut off, but they that wait upon the Lord shall inherit the earth." The wicked shall be brought into desolation as in a moment and utterly consumed with terrors; they shall be pulled out like sheep for the slaughter (Ps. xxxvii., 9; lxxiii., 19; Jer. xii., 1-3). When God permits the devil to touch His dear people it is only that He may be glorified and greater blessing brought in due time to these tried ones. He desires us even here in this life to be conformed to the image of His Son, and by all events of our daily life to be fitted to reign with Him over this earth in due time. Thus God maketh even the wrath of man to praise Him (Ps. lxxvi., 10).

24. "Did not we cast three men bound into the midst of the fire? They answered and said unto the king, True, O king." His astonishment could hardly have been greater had he found himself in the torment where the rich man found himself immediately after death (Luke xvi., 23). He can hardly believe his eyes, for he had vainly supposed that no God could deliver out of his hands (verse 15). When men rage against God, He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh (Ps. ii., 4; xxxvii., 13). The counsel of the ungodly shall come to nought, but the counsel of the Lord shall stand and He will do all His pleasure (Isa. viii., 9, 10; xiv., 24).

25. "He answered and said, Lo, I see four men loose and walking in the midst of the fire, and they have no hurt; and the form of the fourth is like the Son of God." Upon their bodies the fire had no power, nor was a hair of their heads singed, because they trusted in God (verses 27, 28). The only effect of the fire upon them was to burn their bonds and set them free to walk with the Son of God. This is the effect that all trials should have upon us; they should free us from the bondage and entanglements of earth's allurements and make us more free to walk with Jesus. As these men came out of the furnace on the other side of death and judgment, the sentence having been fully executed upon them, so every believer in Jesus may be said to have suffered the extreme penalty of the law in the person of Christ, His substitute, and to be now on the other side of death and judgment as far as the penalty of the law is concerned. See John v., 24; Rom. vi., 6-11; II Cor. v., 15.—The Lesson Helper.

THE Emperor William has fewer happy days than the man who blacks the Emperor's shoes.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Coaches were first used in England in 1569.

Mohammed was born at Mecca about 570.

Many fish are dumb; some make sounds, fly or leap, and some eels wander in meadows.

Among English people dark brown hair is more than twice as common as hair of any other shade.

Two young women of Exeter, Me., while making maple syrup last spring, cared for the sap of 300 trees.

A crow with only one leg, and upon that leg only one toe, was a curiosity shot recently at Lenoir, N. C.

The Roumanian crown is made of metal from the cannon taken by the Roumanians from the Turks at Plevna in 1877.

In a shaving contest in Truckee, Nev., the successful barber cleanly scraped his patron in forty-five seconds, without drawing blood.

A little vase of Sevres ware, once presented by a French king to Tippoo Sahib, was sold in London not long ago for $7205. It is only eight inches high.

A stenographer in a circuit court in Michigan the other day wrote from dictation 324 words of unfamiliar matter in one minute. This is at the rate of five and a half words in a second.

Auctions in Japan are conducted much like American primary elections. The bidders write their bids and names on slips of paper, which are put into a box for the auctioneer to open.

It is not everybody who knows that, besides the ordinary fruits that are raised in Florida, the pineapple grows very well there, while the fig, the pawpaw, the guava and sapadil a grow finely.

A vessel has been designed in England which contains some quite novel features. It is a double-ended craft to steam either way and ram with either end. It is also to be fitted with supplemental rudders.

Last week a copy of Audubon's "Birds of America" was sold in London for $1725. This is a work which is steadily rising in value, for it rarely comes into the market, and the last copy which had changed hands realized $1500.

Every stag that falls in a Scottish forest, it has been calculated, costs the lessee from $175 to $250; but, as what is termed "butcher's meat," these animals, if placed on the market, would not yield to those who kill them more than 12 cents per pound.

The average weight of fat steers at the age of five years in London and Liverpool market in 1706 was 310 pounds. In 1755 it had increased to 482 pounds, and in 1830 to 650 pounds, while today the average weight is 1250 pounds, four times what it was 184 years ago.

When the River Nile begins to rise, about June 17, flocks of sheep are driven to the river and washed with the aid of a cow's rib. After washing they are exposed to the sun for two or three days, until their wool becomes dry. They are then shorn on mats placed on the ground.

There is now playing in Paris a Russian horn band, each horn being capable of producing a single note only. So perfect is the training that the band produces the effect of one equipped with ordinary instruments, and even running scales with the rapidity and precision of a violin.

Bees will never thrive in a quarrelsome family. Many think that bees only thrive when they are stolen, while it is generally considered unlucky to purchase bees, and that the only way to get them—if they are to do well—is to have them given, catch a wild swarm or to steal them, leaving some goosd in exchange.

Punctually Late.

Citizen—Pat, where is your master? He was to have met me here at nine o'clock, and it is now a half hour after that.

Pat—You don't know him, sir.

Citizen—Why, is he apt to be late in his appointments?

Pat—Late, is it? Bedad, in bein' behoindhand he lades the wurruld.—[Boston Courier.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THE Republican National convention will meet next Tuesday at Minneapolis. The dark horse has not as yet been drawn sufficiently far from the door of the political stable to make his features discernible.

THE General Conference of the Methodist Protestant church, in session at Westminster, Indiana, last Wednesday by a vote of 75 to 49 decided to admit women. The question has been agitated for several years and is considered a great victory for the women. Three-fourth of the members of the denomination are women, so that their admissioninto the General Conference gives them control of the church.

TWO terms are usually given to a director of the poor. When a man is once elected to that office, however, he has no claim upon another term. Were it so intended the term would have been made six years instead of three. Custom doesn't necessarily make law in this case; neither should a man be turned out at the expiration of one term if he has proven a capable and efficient officer. Public office should be administered without regard to the ambition of individuals, but to the best interests of the public. The office of director of the poor is a particularly responsible office and none asserts that E. O. Heck has not filled the position in an able manner. If so, he should be retained. He should receive a hearty support at the primaries to be held June 11th. Other good men are candidates for the office but Mr. Heck has been tried and found not wanting.

DURING the consideration in Congress of the appropriation for the World's Fair last Wednesday, a South Carolina congressman offered an amendment providing that no part of the amount appropriated for the commission shall be available unless the doors of the exposition shall be closed on Sunday. A Mississippi member offered an amendment to the amendment that in no event shall the exhibit to be made by the government be open to the public on Sunday. This was agreed to after which Congressman Atkinson of this district offered an additional proviso that no part of the appropriation shall be available until the board of managers shall give satisfactory assurances that no intoxicating liquors will be sold on the grounds of the exposition. We are glad to know there are some men in Congress who are not afraid to take a stand for the right and that one of them is from the Eighteenth Pennsylvania district.

Mount Union.

E. L. Fields and wife, of Harrisburg, are visiting in town the guests of Mr. Fields' parents.

C. Stratford, jr., is having the woodwork of his residence repainted.

Miss Mary Morrison is putting up a summer kitchen.

Miss Carrie Stratford, of this place, started on Thursday last for Philadelphia, where she witnessed the graduation of the senior class of the National School of Oratory of which her sister, Miss Annie Stratford, was one. They returned on Saturday.

The meeting of the Christian Endeavor delegates at this place on Friday afternoon and evening last, was well attended, many delegates whose names we did not learn being present rom all parts of the county.

B. F. Marlin is making some repairs on the dwelling next the drug store. A neat crossing has also been completed for the conveniece of those who desire to go across the street at the place.

Mrs. S. B. Nevell left on Fast Line Saturday last for a visit among friends in Altoona.

Mrs. C. E. Kauffman, of Tyrone, on her way to visit parents, tarried in this place Friday to attend the Endeavor convention.

Elmer Roop, of Huntingdon, an employee at one time in the *Times* office at this place, was here on Friday evening with some friends, taking down notes at the convention.

Miss Anna Stratford returned on Friday last, after a two weeks stay in Germany valley, the guest of Miss Della Cogley.

C. E. Etnier, of Pittsburg, is visiting his aunt, Miss Mary Morrison, in this place.

The memorial services in the M. E. church on Sunday last were well attended and the sermon by Rev. Maxwell was evidently appreciated as the congregation generally spoke well of it.

The Mount Union cornet band went to Mill Creek on Pacific Express Monday last to take part in the memorial exercises, returning on the accommodation at noon.

Rev. W. R. Picken, of McVeytown, preached as announced last week, in the M. E. church, morning and evening on Sunday last. The discussions were very good and highly appreciated.

Geo. W. Thompson, jr., and J. White Shaver will drive to Gettysburg this week if the weather is favorable.

E. C. Fields returned on Sunday evening last from a stay over Sunday in Tyrone.

Rev. T. P. Orner, of Altoona, was a visitor to town on Monday.

Memorial Day was observed in this place in a manner befitting the occasion. The G. A. R., P. O. S. of A., and I. O. O. F., marched to the different cemeteries and decorated the graves of the fallen heroes and the address was delivered in the burial grounds instead of the church, because it was much pleasanter outside. Toward evening the local "Stars" and Mount Union base ball clubs tried conclusions on the home grounds and by good, bad and indifferent plays on both sides for about two hours the "Stars" won. Score: 10 to 6. The "Stars" are now the club unless defeated by the regular team which will be done as soon as possible.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large size 50c. and $1.00

Political Announcements.

CONGRESS.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon County:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Congress in the 18th Congressional District, subject to the decision of the Republicans of Huntingdon county, and the action of the District Conference.

THOS. S. JOHNSTON.

Huntingdon, Pa., May 3, 1892.

LEGISLATURE.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon county:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the action of the Republican primaries.

JNO. S. BARE.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1892.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE STORY OF St. PAUL,

Conon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.

Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of

Famous Paintings

In The Original Oil Colors.

Price only $2.75, Outfit $1.00.

Liberal Commission to Agents.

—EVERYBODY BUYS THIS BOOK.—

Half a million already sold.

Address HENRY NEIL, 118 S. 7th St., Phila.

A New Grocery Store.

This week I Have:

Strawberries,

Oranges,

Lemons,

Pine Apples,

Bananas,

Tobacco,

Cigars,

Fresh Herring,

Fresh Herring,

Dry Salt Herring,

and Lake Herring,

Good First Class

Mackeral by the piece.

The Soda Fountain is now running with a full line of Syrups. All kinds of Lusch's Soft Drinks.

D. M. Cowher, Mgr.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION SALE!

Beginning with May 20th,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Slky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promplty answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

A RATTLING GOOD DRY GOODS STORE.

in addition to our fine line of Dry Goods and notions I want to call your attention to a few specials which are now in demand.

I have a big line of

NOTTINGHAM, REAL IRISH POINT, AND SWISS

LACE CURTAINS

that are beautiful, better than we have ever kept before. Also a full line of all the new things in parasols and sunshades.

The most beautiful line of

FANS

we have ever shown.

We have also a very fine line of

MOQUET, SMYRNA and GOAT SKIN RUGS

which are right in price. During the Spring I was in several very fine stores in two of the best cities in the eastern part of this State where they claim goods are sold very close, and yet I found I was selling a great many goods (the exact same things they had) cheaper than they were. The merchants ask me how and why I did this, my answer was, I sell goods strictly for cash and make no calculations for losses. Their answer was "well you can afford to do it," as after all that is only the correct way of doing business. Nearly every one of those merchants began with the idea of doing a strictly cash business, but gradually got away from it excepting one firm in each city, and everyone pointed to them as the sharpest competititor they had. This is a further proof that the cash business is the proper way to do it, and I am fully determined never to break away from it. I buy no job lots but clean, fresh, good goods and they must be sold right.

Do not forget the fact that every dollar you buy out of the county is a loss to the county.

Very Respectfully,

WILLIAM REED,

Opera House. - - Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, June 1, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The bass season opened yesterday.

—Z. T. McDonald has been seriously ill during the past few days with pneumonia.

—J. Howard Shimer, of McConnellsburg, is circulating among his many friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Cora Thompson and children, of Mount Union, were Memorial day visitors to Mapleton.

—J. W. Baker, wife and son, Ellis, are visiting among friends in Fulton county, their former home.

—A large number of Mapleton people attended the Christian Endeavor convention at Mount Union last Friday.

—W. A. Parker and L. Lloyd Parker, of Kipple, Blair county, spent a few days of the past week with parents and friends in Mapleton.

—Harry Corbin Post No. 200, G. A.R. will be inspected next Friday evening. It is desired that all members of the organization be present.

—Survival of the fittest. Downs' Elixir has outlived every other cough remedy simply because it is the best. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Every bottle of Arnica & Oil Liniment sold is warranted by the proprietors to give satisfaction or money will be refunded. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Zachariah Waite and wife, of Three Springs, spent a portion of the past week in Mapleton, the guests of Mr. Waite's sister, Mrs. Susan Hooper.

—The State Teachers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Beaver, July 5, 6 and 7. Governor Pattison will preside the second day and make an address on popular education.

—Judge Sadler, of Cumberland county has decided that persons having a pedlar's license may not buy and sell butter, eggs, etc., without having a huckster's license in addition.

—The Altoona *Tribune* aptly remarks: "The American citizen who celebrated Memorial day by filling his stomach full of beer does not live upon the higher levels of patriotic citizenship."

—Mrs. Julia Ann Chilcoat, wife Humphrey Chilcoat, of Hare's valley, died Monday morning at 12.15 o'clock. We are without further particulars at this writing. The remains will be interred at Bowman's chapel to-morrow.

—More people, adults and children are troubled with costiveness more than any other ailment. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will cure costiveness and prevent the diseases which result from it. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Next Tuesday, June 7th, the Mapleton tannery will be offered at public auction to the highest bidder to close up the estate of the late L. A. Robertson. The sale will take place at a real estate auction house in New York city.

—J. K. Bauman, of Reading, passed rhrough Mapleton this morning on his way to Anthony, Kansas, to visit his brother George M. Bauman who is suffering from a second stroke of paralysis. The latter was at one time a resident of Mapleton.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach a memorial sermon in the M. E. church next Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock. It is desired that Harry Corbin Post No. 200, G. A. R., and W. C. No. 59, P. O. S. of A., meet at the hall and proceed to the church in a body.

—Jacob Miller, the veteran bear hunter of Hare's valley, has been "under the weather" for several days. He was able to walk to town last week but the effort was more than he should have undertaken at the time. He is in his 92nd year and this is his first sickness.

—Rudolph Shaffer, a bricklayer of Huntingdon, committed suicide last Saturday morning in the basement of Hazlett Bros. clothing store. The weapon used was a 32 calibre revolver and the bullet entered the centre of the forehead. He was aged 42 years and leaves a wife and two grown up children.

—Dr. A. H. Evans, of Cassville, who is attending Dr. Mierley's patients at Lilly, Cambria county, during the absence of the latter was invited to deliver the oration on Memorial day at that place. The address was delivered in the Opera House and a large and enthusiastic audience were his hearers.

—William Quigley, of Cleveland, Ohio, who built the sand works at this place, now operated by the Phillips Glass company, recently completed works for the American Silica Sand company at Millington, Illinois. Last Saturday morning a fire, originating in the drying department, destroyed the greater portion of the works.

—R. D. Kinkead, T. W. Frantz and L. S. Wible and wife were the Huntingdon visitors to Mapleton on Memorial day, Mr. Frantz lost a portion of the index finger of his left hand on the 18th ult. He was carrying a hoisting jack, at the time. His foot slipped and he fell the jack falling in such a manner on his finger as to make amputation necessary.

—The Bonridge Theatre Company is playing a week's engagement in McConahy's Hall. Monday night Hazel Kirke was rendered and the attraction last night was Kathleen Mavournin. The house has been comfortably filled both nights and the general expression of the audience has been of favor. The admission is 10 cents, and the high favor in which the company is held is sufficient guarantee that they will have good audiences the remainder of the week.

OUR COUNTY'S ELECTION BOOTHS.

The Commissioners Have Ordered the Kind as Prescribed by the Baker Law.

The County Commissioners to-day placed an order with the Marietta Manufacturing Company, of Marietta, Pa., for election booths for Huntingdon county, as prescribed by the Baker Ballot Law. Sixty-two booths, one hundred and sixty-one annexes and guard railings for each polling place, at an aggregate cost of $1,145.50, were ordered, and upon their arrival they will be erected in the voting precincts, as follows:

	Register of voters.	No. of booths.	No. of annexes.
Alexandria	100	1	1
Ardenheim	106	1	2
Barree	159	1	3
Birminghan	100	1	2
Brady	199	1	3
Broad Top City	56	1	2
Calvin	55	1	2
Carbon	125	1	2
Cass	58	1	2
Clay	189	1	3
Coalmont	34	1	2
Cromwell	303	2	5
Dublin	115	1	2
Cassville	46	1	2
Dudley	75	1	2
Franklin	186	1	3
Grantsville	109	1	2
Greenwood Furnace	100	1	2
Henderson	66	1	2
Hill Valley	60	1	2
Hopewell	131	1	2
Huntingdon, 1st Ward	368	2	6
" 2nd Ward	485	2	8
" 3rd Ward	244	1	4
4th Ward	479	2	8
Jackson	218	2	2
Juniata	90	1	2
Lincoln	125	1	2
Logan	259	2	4
Mapleton	179	1	3
Marklesburg	76	1	2
Miller	85	1	3
Morris—Water Street	104	1	2
Mt. Union Borough	216	1	4
Mt. Union District	133	1	2
Oneida	102	1	2
Orbisonia	225	1	4
Penn	109	1	2
Porter	120	1	4
Robertsdale	172	1	3
Rockhill	163	1	3
Saltillo	81	1	2
Shade Gap	39	1	2
Shirley	73	1	2
Shirley District	160	1	3
Smithfield	92	1	2
South Dublin	82	1	2
Springfield	179	1	3
Spruce Creek	103	1	3
Tell	260	1	4
Three Springs	43	1	3
Todd	171	1	3
Union	98	1	2
Valley Point	51	1	2
Walker	156	1	3
Warriorsmark	314	2	5
West	189	1	3

The law directs that the shelves or compartments be made of clear, seasoned white pine, No. 1 grade, with metal fittings of malleable iron. Each division and back is to be hinged together by two 2x4 inch back flaps, the first or starter shelf or compartment and the annexes to be joined by screen door fasteners, one at top and one at bottom. The limit of cost of the shelves or compartments has been fixed at $4.75 for the first or original for each election district, and $3.50 for each additional one.

The guard rails will be of non-welded chain. Floor flanges are to be made of cast iron, containing five screw holes, to be tapped so as to admit a three-quarter inch pipe. Standards are to be of three-quarter inch pipe, thirty-two inches in length, with thread cut on lower end to enable them to be firmly screwed into floor flanges. A one and three-quarter inch iron knob, containing hole to admit chain, will be the top of standard. The limit of cost of guard rails—fifteen feet of rail or chain and six standards complete—for each polling place has been fixed at $4.80, delivered at Huntingdon.

The cost incurred in the purchase of booths and guard railings will be borne by the State; but as there has been no provision made for the State to pay for any other apparatus necessary in conducting an election, the expense incident to the purchase of ballot boxes, etc., must be borne by the county. The limit of cost of ballot boxes has been fixed at $3.00 per box complete, delivered at the county seat. The boxes are to be made of ash, well seasoned and kiln-dried, and in the best manner as to workmanship. They will be eighteen inches each way, inside measurements, and each will be fitted with one lock and three keys to each lock. The purchase of boxes will entail an additional expense of $171, to be borne by the county.

Alexandria and Greenwood Furnace have recently been made separate election districts.—*Monitor.*

Memorial Day.

Monday, May 30th, was duly observed in Mapleton in decorating the graves of the fallen heroes. The morning was cloudy and the weather was threatening but even this did not deter our people from assembling to do honor to those to whom we owe a united country. Some apprehension was felt that there would be a scarcity of flowers for the occasion but when the children presented their offering there was found to be an abundance. By 9 o'clock the procession was formed and on the move to the cemetery. The usual impressive services of the Grand Army were observed after which addresses were made by Revs. Smith, Campbell and Maxwell. Providence smiled upon the occasion and no rain fell.

In the afternoon the band and a number of members of W. C. No. 59, P.O.S. of A., went to McVeytown to participate in the services at that place. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Maxwell and Prof. E. P. Taylor. The McVeytown people treated those from this place very courteously and hospitably, and our boys will cheerfully accept the invitation already extended them to go to McVeytown next year.

Questions for School Disector.s

Superintendent of Public instuction Waller has sent the following questions to the school directors in the state:

What was the length of the annual school term in your district last year?

Were your schools open seven, eight, nine or ten months, or were they closed by the action of your board at the end of minimum term of six months?

If your board made provision for only a minimum term of six months last year, or at any time since you have been a director, what was the motive that governed the majority of members in taking such action?

Was the education of the children duly considered and emphasized as an imperative part of the duty on the board and the district before deciding to close at the end of a short term?

What excuse was offered for closing the schools of your district at the end of a short term of six or seven months with a low tax rate for school purposes

Do you favor a policy, on the plea of economy, that virtually deprives the children of school privileges half the year and places the barrier in their way to advancement and which prevents them from offering such an education as the public schools afford, or are you in favor of a progressive policy in the administration of the office of school director, a policy that will result in having good schools and longer school terms, and well qualified teachers honestly compensated for their services?

These are pertinent questions for your consideration in view of the fact that your voice and vote will determine the policy to be pursued by your board in the operation of the schools of your district for the ensuing year.

The state has generously increased the appropriation for the support fo the public schools to $5,000,000,

If all directors have a proper conception of the responsible duties which they are called upon to discharge and a due regard for the welfare of the children, and the commonwealth, every boy and girl of legal school age in Pennsylvania will have the privilege of attending a good public school a continuous school term, of not less than eight months during the school year beginning on the first Monday of June, 1892.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of May 28th.

Population, 476.

Last consecutive number, 948.

No. 450 was paroled on Monday.

Two inmates are occupants of the hospital at this writing.

Paroles were granted to Nos. 586 and 607 on Wednesday.

A conditional release was granted to No. 470 on Thursday.

Crawford county turned in two new men on Saturday last.

Inmate 24, 252, and 395 received their final dicharges on Monday.

There were forty-nine visitors in the Reformatory since our last issue.

Inmate 414 left the Reformatory on conditional release on Wednesday.

The plumbers are fitting the new photograph gallery with steam radiators.

The florists have put flower beds in the lawn in the rear of the kitchen and laundry.

Snyder county increased the population of the Reformatory by two new arrivals yesterday.

The day carpenters are putting the lathing on the officers quarters, preparatory to roofing.

Three new patients were received for treatment from Washington county, Thursday afternoon.

Turnkey McAlvey is off duty with a severe cold. His son M. McAlvey is filling his place.

The painters are at work in Ward B, on the steps and end tiers and in Mr. Smith's residence.

Mr. Jenkins, of Huntingdon, has a force of men at work cleaning out the Reformatory reservoir.

The green house looks deserted, nearly all the flowers having been transferred to the front lawn.

The blacksmiths have finished up making cell irons and are now turning their attention to other work.

The tinners are covering the large steam and air pipes extending from the boiler house to the repair shop building with a coat of tin,

The machinists have been employed since our last issue on irons and gratings for the new cell building now in course of construction.

Consecutive No. 457 violated the terms of his parole, and was returned to the Reformatory on Sunday, donning the red suit of the convict grade.

A new yard has been fenced off at the butcher shop of the farm, both of which along with the pig-sty and other out buildings have been treated to a coat of whitewash.

The bricklayers on the new cell building have been seriously delayed in their work by the rain this week, but have the walls of the cells up above the tops of the doors.

Forty men in the brush shops who are employed in drawing brushes have been laid off for a short time on account of the finishing men not being able to keep up with those now idle.

Register Nos. 75 and 76 were released at the expiration of their sentence on Saturday last. No. 76 was immediately arrested and lodged in jail in Huntingdon to answer for assaulting a teamster who was hauling dirt from the new cell house foundation.

A New Book By Hon. J. G. Blaine.

A new illustrated history of our country, under the title of "Columbus and Columbia, the Man and the Nation," is announced elsewhere in this paper. It is published by the Historical Company, of St. Louis, Mo., four books in one volume, under the combined authorship of Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, Sec of State, J. W. Buel, the celebrated author, John Clarke Ridpath, the famous historian, and Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Secretary and Solicitor-General of the World's Fair Association. The publishers announce it as the greatest book of the greatest century; and a new history of our country with Mr. Blaine as one of the authors, is certainly an event in literature worth considering. See advertisement elsewhere.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons

We
Received
Last week

a full and complete line of

All-Wool Henriettas

and

Cashmeres

in

Blue

and

Jet-Black.

Also, various shades of

Blue, Brown

and

Tan color.

Ladies in need of choice goods of above kind will find our stock complete.

A. B. Gillam.

Go To Logan's.

Things New THis Week.

Oxford Ties Just here and are very nice.

Spring and Summer Hats For Men Women and Children.

A choice selection of Spring styles in Calicos.

Outing Flannels allgrades.

Shades and Prices

Lace curtains and Curtain Poles.

Very neat and cheap.

Carpets, Oil Cloth and Wall Paper of various designs.

Come and See for Yourself.

As a Drowning Man

Clutches at a Straw

So Mr. Powell Took Hood's Sarsaparilla

And It Rescued Him From Danger

"A year ago I was in very bad condition. I run down to 125 lbs. The trouble was **dyspepsia** in its worst form, accompanied by

Nervous Prostration

I could not eat, I could not sleep, and at times I could scarcely move my hands. I felt that unless I could get relief soon that **I should surely die.** I at length concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, for

Like a Drowning Man

I could catch at a straw. When I began taking it my face and hands were covered with sores, which are all gone. After I had been taking it a couple of weeks I could not deny that I felt better. I have now taken 3 bottles and as a result I weigh 150 lbs., am able to work again and feel a thousand times better. I am certain that in a short time by continuing the medicine I shall be completely cured as I am now so near it. My friends all express surprise to see such a change.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is indeed a wonderful medicine, and its **claims are fully justified** in my experience." B. C. POWELL, Bigelow, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have It in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves all Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Sold everywhere. Price 35c. by mail; 6 bottles Express paid. $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

"August Flower"

"For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me." Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N.Y.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels,
Liver,
Kidnevs,
Inside Skin,
Outside Skin,

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
ROXBURY, MASS.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds,
Coughs,
Sore Throat,
Hoarseness,
Stiff Neck,
Bronchitis,
Catarrh.
Headache,
Toothache,
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Asthma,
Bruises, Sprains,

Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will Afford Instant Ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other fevers (aided by **RADWAY'S PILLS**) so quickly as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. **Price 50 cents.**

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

MUSHROOMS FOR THE MILLION

There is money in growing Mushrooms. Constant demand at good prices. Any one with a cellar or stable can do it. Our Primer and Price-list tells how to grow them. Free. Send for it. A trial brick of Spawn (enough for a 3x4 experiment), by mail, postpaid, for 25c. By express, 5 lb for $1.00; 10 lb for $2.00; 50 lb. for $5.00. Special rates on large lots. JOHN GARDINER & CO., Seed Growers, Importers and Dealers, Philadelphia, Pa. **Gardiner's Seeds**—New Catalogue for 1892 now ready. Free. Send for it.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The Latest Dispatches Regarding Important Events.

Coventry Rises Up Against Clergy and Tithe Rates.

A cablegram from Coventry, England, says: This antique town, rendered famous chiefly on "Peeping Tom's" curiosity, indulged in an anti-tax riot the other day.

For years farmers and property owners have protested against the tithe tax, which goes toward the maintenance of the clergy of the Church of England. No matter how poor the crops the church must have a tenth of the valuation of a full average production.

This year the church tax gather has had a hard time in this vicinity. When the legal sixty days expires the courts send bailiffs, or deputy sheriffs, to levy on the farms.

When the sheriffs descended on one farm last week they found that the owner had greased all his pigs, so that they slipped through the hands of the bailiffs at every attempt, much to the delight of a crowd that witnessed the spectacle. The sheriffs gave up the chase in disgust.

To-day goods which had been seized were exposed for sale in the market place. Thousands gathered to the scene, and the mob showed a determination to prevent the sale if possible.

The auctioneer was a man from Birmingham, as no local auctioneer could be procured for the dangerous undertaking. The auctioneer started to put up the goods, and was just opening his mouth to state the conditions of sale, when an egg, old enough to vote, hit him square in the teeth.

The police closed around the auctioneer, and after getting rid as far as possible of his impromptu lunch that individual made another effort to address the crowd.

"Gentlemen," he cried, but he got no further. This time it was a cabbage stalk which struck him on the nose, which began to bleed. The auctioneer had had enough, and, notwithstanding the protestations of tithe collectors and police, who promised to protect him from any further violence, he made a break to get out of the market place.

Meantime the mob scattered through the streets, some of them, whose goods and chattels had been seized, recapturing the articles and taking them home again.

Mexican Indians Revolt.

A telegram from Guaymas, Mexico, says that 200 Mayo Indians rose in rebellion and attacked the towns of Naojoa and San Ignacio, on the Mayo River, district Alamas. They marched against the town of San Pedro, but failed to attack it. The Mayor of Naojoa was killed, and the principal places of business were sacked. At San Ignacio the Chief of Police and his brother were killed. Several inhabitants were severely wounded. The inhabitants of the town bravely rallied, repulsing the Indians, killing fourteen.

Governor Torres was notified immediately and the State troops were sent in conjunction with the Federal soldiers to pursue the insurgents. The Federal troops, consisting of a portion of the Twenty-fourth Battalion and the Eleventh Regiment, commanded in person by General Bandala, commander of the Department, and General Otero, Chief of the Mayo section, intends to make a vigorous campaign against the Indians. General Hernandez is in charge of the State troops.

The Mayo Indians heretofore have been peaceable, and the uprising is a great surprise. It is feared they have made an alliance with the Yaquis, who are concentrating all their forces for the prolonged fight. Unless the Mayos lay down their arms on the approach of the troops a decree of extermination will be promulgated against them, the same as the Yaquis. The same advice says at a recent engagement with the Yaquis near Los Pilares, Chicohuilo, Yaqui, the chief, was killed and two of his children were captured

Sunday at the World's Fair.

The House of Representatives, at Washington, went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil bill (Mr. Lester in the chair), the pending amendments being those relating to the closing of the World's Fair, at Chicago, on Sunday,

Mr. Butler submitted an amendment prohibiting the exhibition of any nude or partially nude painting or statue. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Scott offered an amendment prohibiting any lottery or game of chance on the fair grounds or within one mile thereof, and that no article used in such games shall be sold in the Exposition.

The vote then recurred on the amendment of W. A. Stone, Republican, of Pennsylvania, providing that no portion of the money should be paid to Exposition management unless they could file an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury closing the Exposition on Sunday, and further that no intoxicating liquors be sold at any time on the grounds. The vote resulted in ayes, twenty-seven; noes, 122.

Mr. Stone demanded tellers. The proposition providing that the Government exhibition shall not be open to the public on Sunday was adopted by 141 to thirty-six.

Mr. Atkinson, Republican, of Pennsylvania, offered a proposition that no intoxicating liquors shall at any time be sold in any Government building. This was agreed to by ninety-four to seventy-four.

An Ocean Steamer in Chicago.

The Wergenland, the first steamship to make the trip from Norway to Chicago, arrived in port at noon the other day. Thousands were gathered along the docks to welcome the foreign craft, and three steamers loaded with enthusiastic Norwegians met the Wergenland twelve miles out and accompanied her to the city.

The Wergenland left Bergen, Norway, with a cargo of fish and cod liver oil, and will return loaded with provisions. The trip is an experiment, and if it proves financially successful will be the beginning of direct traffic between Norway and Chicago.

Indiana Prohibitionists.

The Indiana Prohibitionists met at Indianapolis and put a full State ticket in the field headed by the Rev. Aaron Wirth, of Jaye County, for Governor. The platform adopted declares for prohibition, for Government control of railroads and telegraphs, for removal of the tariff from necessaries, against alien landownership, for more rigid immigration and naturalization laws, for election of Senators by popular vote, for postal savings banks, for prohibition of grain and stock speculation, and for service pensions.

Five Hundred Deaths Daily.

The city of Serinagur, in Cashmere, celebrated for its manufacture of shawls, silks and attar of roses, is terribly ravaged by cholera. The death number about 500 daily. The city is like a lazaretto, and the dead are burned by scores in order to prevent their bodies from adding to the horrors of the situation.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

PATRICK FITZPATRICK was hanged at Pittsburg, Penn., for the murder of Samuel Early. It was the first execution in Allegheny County in eight years.

THE People's Bank at Sea Isle City, N. J., closed its doors for lack of business. The officers of the bank announce that the depositors will be paid in full.

MRS. RALPH NOYES, of Woodsville, N. H., went suddenly insane and drank a strong solution of aconite. She then forced her two children to partake of the mixture. Then she cut the children's throat with a razor. The mother is dead and the children fatally hurt.

AFTER an absence of exactly twenty-five weeks the United States cruiser Chicago, flagship of Acting Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, returned to the harbor of New York.

THE Dorflinger glass works at White Mills, near Honesdale, Penn., were almost entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, $250,000.

ROBERT J. GODFREY, of Pittsburg, Penn., Treasurer of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Solon, is charged with embezzling $14,000.

THE Prohibitionists of Vermont held a State Convention at Rutland. E. L. Allen, of Fairhaven, was nominated for Governor.

THE Democratic State Convention of New Jersey assembled at Trenton and instructed the delegates to Chicago for Cleveland.

TWO peddlers from Newburg, N. Y., while walking on the tracks were struck and killed by the Peekskill way freight, north bound, near the little tunnel above there.

South and West.

WALTER SMITH, colored, who assaulted a white girl, was taken from the jail at Cabot, Ark., and lynched.

THE car drivers' strike at New Orleans, La., assumed serious proportions, and rioting occurred all over the city. The Mayor swore in over 150 citizens as officers.

MR. AND MRS. T. C. TINGHAM and the nine-year-old daughter of Charles Pinckney were drowned at Aransas Pass, Texas.

THE Territorial Convention of the Republican party was held at South McAlester, Indian Territory. The delegates elected to the Minneapolis Convention are as follows: Ridge Pascol, a full-blooded Cherokee, who heads the delegates, of Tahlequah; John S. Hammer, of Ardmore. One of the alternates is a colored man. The delegates were uninstructed, but are for Harrison.

AT the Third Party Convention at Charlotte, N. C., it was resolved to present the name of L. L. Polk to the National Convention at Omaha, Neb., as a Presidential candidate.

FIRE destroyed a number of mills in Spokane, Washington, and caused $230,000 damage. Three men were injured and two perished.

A MOB attacked the jail at Dallas, Texas, in order to lynch a colored man who killed a policeman. Two of them were shot and the others desisted.

THE Kentucky Democratic State Convention met at Louisville and elected an uninstructed delegation to the National Convention at Chicago.

AT the Washington Democratic State Convention in Vancouver all the eight delegates chosen for Chicago were Cleveland men, and the name of the ex-President was loudly cheered. No instructions were given.

IT was estimated that at least 10,000 people were rendered homless by floods on the lowlands of the St. Francis and White Rivers. Thirty-two lives in all have been lost in the Arkansas bottoms. Governor Fifer of Illinois, issued a proclamation calling for money, food and clothing for the flood suffers. The damage in Madison, St. Charles and St. Claire Counties will foot up $11,000,000.

THE Democrats of Colorado held their State Convention at Denver. The delegates to the National Convention are uninstructed, but all of them are known to be pronounced Hill men.

THE Methodist General Conference at Omaha, Neb., came to an end.

THE "silver anniversary," the twenty-fifth, celebrating the admission of Nebraska as a State, was continued in Lincoln.

THE Democratic State Convention of South Dakota assembled at Yankton and delegates to the Chicago Convention were chosen. They go uninstructed.

A DETACHMENT of the Fifth United States Cavalry visited the Cherokee Strip, Oklahoma Territory, to stop the quarrying of rock there and to confiscate the plant. The troops were ordered to the strip by President Harrison

THE street car strike in New Orleans, La., was settled by arbitration and resulted in a victory for the union. According to the agreement none but union men are to be employed, excepting the few at work before May 18.

THE Idaho Democratic State Convention met at Pocatello and elected delegates to the National Convention. The resolutions favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and recommend that the plank be inserted in the National platform. The delegates are uninstructed.

E. C. MONTGOMERY, President of the German National Bank, a wealthy and well-known citizen, was shot and instantly killed at Lincoln, Neb., by W. H. Irvine, a former resident of Lincoln, now of Salt Lake City, and a member of the Utah Territorial Legislature. The murdered man was too friendly with Irvine's wife.

THE Tennessee Democratic State Convention was held at Nashville. The delegates to Chicago were instructed to vote for Cleveland as long as his name was before the Convention.

Washington.

THE executors of the will of the late General George W. Cullom, of New York City, called on Secretary Elkins and presented him a check for $250,000, the amount of a bequest made by General Cullom for the erection of a memorial hall at West Point Military Academy. Secretary Elkins formally accepted the bequest.

A CAUCUS of the Democratic members of the House decided that the remaining appropriation bills shall be disposed of in their regular order before other bills are taken up.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOFE, the British Minister, and Lady Paunceforte gave a reception at the British Legation, Washington, in honor of the seventy-second anniversary of the birthday of Queen Victoria.

THE United States Treasury balance is stated at $27,089,844, made up entirely of deposits in National banks, subsidiary silver and minor coin.

A NEW commercial treaty has been negotiated between Austria-Hungary and the United States on the basis of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill.

COMMISSIONER RAUM has asked the Appropriations Committee of the House for a deficiency appropriation of $7,000,000 on account of pension payments for the remainder of the fiscal year.

THE seventh annual meeting of the Association of American Physicians adjourned, after sitting three days in the Army Medical Museum building, Washington, under the Presidency of Dr. Henry M. Lyman, of Chicago. Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, of New York, was elected President.

Foreign.

MEXICAN troops and Yaqui Indians fought near Los Pilros, Mexico. Seven privates and two officers were killed. The Yaquis were dispersed.

PRESIDENT DIAZ has appointed Senor Matias Romero, the present Minister to the United States, Minister of Finance. No successor to Senor Romero as Minister to the United States will be appointed at present.

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Canada, is dead. He was the son of the late James Campbell, M. D., and was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1822.

A COMMERCIAL modus vivendi has been arranged between Spain and France.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S seventy-third birthday was celebrated in London by a parade. The fetes in honor of the golden wedding of the King and Queen began in Denmark.

FOUR soldiers were fatally injured at Chalons, France, by an explosion of gunpowder. They, with two others, were conveying a chest of gunpowder to the camp firing grounds, and on the way stopped to rest, sitting down on the chest. Without thinking of the powder they began smoking cigarettes, and almost immediately the explosion occurred,

A SEVERE storm, accompanied by torrents of rain and a heavy fall of hailstones, has greatly damaged the fruit crop in southern England.

LYELL T. ADAMS, United States Consul at Zurich, Switzerland, died there a few days ago from pneumonia. He was born in Monticello, N. Y., in 1837, and was the son of the Rev. James Adams.

LATER NEWS.

GENERAL A. D. STREIGHT died, a few days ago, at his country home, near Indianapolis, Ind. He was born in Wheeler, N. Y., on June 17, 1829.

EDWARD SPEERS was hanged at Magnolia, Ark., for the murder of J. B. Hunt, mill owner of Ouachita County.

THE Nevada Democratic State Convention at Winnemucca declared for free silver coinage, and absolved its delegate from allegiance to the Chicago nominees in case the convention failed to nominate a candidate in favor of free coinage upon a free coinage platform.

CHAIRMAN CLARKSON, of the Republican National Committee, called at the White House and had a long interview with the President.

THE President nominated Major Fred. C. Ainsworth, Surgeon, United States Army, to be Colonel and Chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department and the nomination was promptly confirmed by the Senate. This settles a case that excited much attention in military circles.

THE worst of recent reports as to the anarchistic condition of Venezuela are confirmed. Repeated dynamite outrages have spread terror among the citizens of the capital. Two cadets and an officer in the military academy have been killed by a bomb.

SIGNOR GIOLITTI, the new Prime Minister of Italy, announced to the Chamber of Deputies at Rome that the members of the Cabinet had offered their resignation to King Humbert, but that his Majesty had refused to accept. The King of Portugal has accepted the resignation of the whole Cabinet, and charged Senior Ferreira to form another Cabinet.

THE prohibition of the entry of Russian Hebrews into Germany has been withdrawn.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE Western floods are subsiding.

THERE are no millionaires in South Dakota.

INDIANS are again committing outrages in Arizona.

THE Irish factions are still warring among themselves.

GERMANY has accepted our invitation to the international silver conference.

THE rice crop of this year will be fifty per cent. larger than that of last year.

FROSTS and snow injured the fruit crops in Illinois, Connecticut and Vermont.

THE two branches of the Colored Methodist Church have consolidated as one.

COTTON is improving in demand, but prices continue below a remunerative point.

FLORIDA is trying to raise a $200,000 World's Fair fund by popular subscriptions.

QUEBEC, Canada, has cut her annual allowance of $500,000 to charities to $355,725.

SIXTEEN Astrakhan sheep will be sent from Persia to this country for experimental purposes.

RUSSIA has abandoned her proposed military maneuvers owing to the low ebb of her finances.

THE house in which Columbus lived, on the Via Diritto Ponticelli, Rome, Italy, is being restored.

THE probable shortage of the Western wheat crop is averaged at 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 bushels.

THE floods in the West and the heavy rains in the Mississippi Valley seriously interrupted trade.

MUD fever has broken out among the horses in the mud girt region of Iowa, and numerous deaths have occurred.

To the Westinghouse Electric Company has been awarded the contract for furnishing the electric lighting on the World's Fair grounds in Chicago.

SYLVESTER SILVER, a museum freak, twenty years old, well known throughout the country, died in Baltimore, Md., the other day. He weighed fifty pounds.

A DISPATCH from Lagos, Africa, says that the Jebus made a sacrifice of 200 people, including many maidens, in order to propitiate the gods prior to battling with the British.

A CONCESSION of 1,000,000 acres of fine farm land in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, has been granted to a Mormon colony. Five hundred families from Utah will take possession.

GREAT danger to the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City is believed to exist in the barges loaded with high explosives anchored in the harbor near Ellis Island.

Gruesome Souvenirs.

"A remarkable tribe of Indians are the Napos, who live in the northern part of Chile. Instead of wearing scalps at their belts as tropies, like the American savages, the heads of their enemies dangle at their girdles. By a mysterious process known only to themselves, they remove all the facial and cranium bones without cutting the skin or destroying the interior. Then the head is then reduced, without maiming any of the features, to the size of a man's fist."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer $100 for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

"A word to the wise is sufficient," but it is not always wise to say that word to one who is suffering the tortures of a headache. However, always risk it and recommend Bradycrotine All druggists, fifty cents.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are a painless and effectual remedy for all bilious and nervous disorders For sale by all druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED.

Given Up to Die—Restored to Health by Swamp-Root.

The above is a good likeness of Mr. Geo. C. Cradick engraved from a photo. taken a short time ago and sent to Dr. Kilmer & Co., with his letter and package of **gravel** he speaks about, which was **dissolved** and expelled **after using** a few bottles of **Swamp-Root.** The following is Mr. Cradick's unsolicited account of his distressing and painful case.

Gosport, Ind., Jan. 18, 1892.

DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—I do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the benefit I have received from using your Swamp Root Kidney Liver and Bladder Cure. I am now 63 years old, and have suffered almost death for about three years. I had given up to die, but as I profess to be a Christian man and a great believer in the prayer of the righteous, I prayed that God would send something that would prolong my life, and I feel thankful to him and you for the means that was sent. May God spare your life many years yet that you may hear the great good that your medicine is doing. On the 20th day of August, 1891, Mr. Frank Lawson your druggist at Spencer persuaded me to take a bottle on trial. I have taken a few bottles and it has brought out of my bladder lime or gravel, which I have saved in quantity the size of a goose egg and I now feel like a new man. May God bless you and your medicine.

I remain your humble servant,
Box 273. GEORGE C. CRADICK.

SECOND LETTER.

DEAR DOCTOR—I take great pleasure in answering your letter which I received today. You say "you would like to publish my testimonal in your Guide to Health for a while." I have no objections at all, for I want to do all in my power for afflicted humanity. I send by this mail a lot of the Gravel (about one-half of which I saved) that the Swamp-Root dissolved and expelled.

Two years ago last September I was taken with pain almost all over me, my head and back, my legs and feet became cold, would get sick at my stomach and vomit often, suffering a great deal from chills, and at times these were so severe that I thought I would freeze to death. My whole constitution was run down and I felt bad all over. The condition of my urine was not so bad through the day, but during the night, at times, I had to get up every hour, and often every half hour.

I suffered terribly from burning and scalding sensation. Would urinate sometimes a gallon a night; then it seemed my kidneys and back would kill me. I had been troubled with constipation for many years, but since using your Swamp-Root have been better than for a long time. The medicine has helped my appetite wonderfully and it seems as though I could not eat enough.

I live about six miles in the country from Gosport. I was born and raised here, and have been a member of the M. E. Church for forty-two years.

Pardon me for writing so much for I feel that I would never get through praising your great remedy for Kidney, Liver and Bladder troubles. Your true friend,

Geo. C. Cradick

Those who try Swamp-Root have generally first employed the family physician, or used all the prescriptions within reach without benefit. As a last resort, when their case has become chronic, the symptoms complicated and their constitution run down, then they take this remedy, and it is just such cases and cures as the one above that have made Swamp-Root famous and given it a world-wide reputation.

Book containing hundreds of other testimonials and valuable information sent free upon application.

At druggists 50ct size, $1.00 size, or of
DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE has become a frequenter of the London theatres.

GENERAL MILES is enthusiastic over the use of bicycles in the army.

ALL attempts to induce Rubinstein, the pianist, to visit America have failed.

GENERAL N. P. BANKS gives a good deal of attention to gardening in his old age.

COMPOSER ARTHUR SULLIVAN has entirely recovered from his recent illness.

QUEEN VICTORIA has made the Khedive of Egypt a Knight of the Order of the Bath.

HERBERT SPENCER was tendered a nomination for Alderman in London, but he declined it.

SENATOR RANSOM, of North Carolina, is supposed to be the best dressed and most polished man in the Senate.

COLONEL STEADMAN, who has just been made Commander of the Grand Army, Department of Iowa, is only forty-three years old.

IT is said that Rev. Dr. Conwell, of Philadelphia, had a law practice yielding a revenue of $20,000 a year before he entered the ministry.

SENATOR BARBOUR and Senator Plumb are said to have both been killed by the over-work of answering letters of their constituents.

THOUGH Senator Berry, of Arkansas, has but one leg, he is an expert billiard player and gets about the table as nimbly as his opponent.

JAY GOULD carries in his purse a ten-cent piece which he declares was at one time all that stood between him and a dead-broke condition.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, is being severely criticised for his wasteful personal extravagance in the face of the prevailing distress among his subjects.

SENATOR HISCOCK, of New York, is fond of athletic sports and as a sprint runner has done good work in the Columbia Club, of which he was at one time the most fleet-footed member.

JOHN R. BUCHTEL, founder of Buchtel College, died a few days since at his home in Akron, Ohio, from paralysis. He was seventy-two years old. During his life he made gifts to Buchtel College amounting to $500,000.

THE Albert Medal of the Society of Arts (England) has been awarded to Thomas A. Edison for his services in electric lighting, the telegraph and the telephone. Among former holders of the medal were Faraday, Liebig, De Lesseps, Bessemer and Helmholtz.

GOVERNOR SEAY, of Oklahoma, is a very popular man in the Territory. He is a bachelor, "nigh onto fifty," as he says himself, and weighs 200 pounds. His face is beardless and his voice a high falsetto. In the everyday talk of the Territory "the Governor is no slouch," and everybody likes him.

QUEEN VICTORIA being seventy-three years old the other day, the customary observances in honor of the event took place in Windsor. As usual on the royal birthday the bestowal of honors by Queen Victoria on favored subjects is made public. Prince George of Wales receives the titles of Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister at Washington, receives the Grand Cross of the Bath, and Chief Justice Lacoste, of Quebec, is knighted.

LABOR WORLD.

THE makers of boilers and engines are very busy.

THE latest from Minneapolis, Minn., is a hired girl famine.

GREAT activity is reported in all the Delaware River ship yards.

THERE are now about 3000 union carpenters in Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE average daily earning of an American locomotive is about $100.

THERE is widespread discontent among the laboring classes in Chile.

THE chief cook at a fashionable New York hotel is paid $8500 a year.

THE carriage and wagon industry throughout the West is particularly prosperous.

CALIFORNIA, Kansas, Oregon and Nevada satisfactorily operate State printing offices.

SWITCH ENGINEER TUNNEL has been awarded $12,500 for loss of a leg on the Santa Fe road.

AT the labor bureau of Sydney, Australia, over 8300 unemployed workmen registered their names in March.

IT is estimated that the wages lost through the Durham (England) miners' strike amounted to about $6,250,000.

AN agitation has been started by the workingmen of Canada for the abolition of the law permitting attachment of wages.

THERE have been instances in the neighborhood of Reading, Penn., where farmers have given up farming because of their inability to secure farm laborers.

MORE than 47,000 firms engaged in the various lines of business, wholesale and retail, and manufacturing in Chicago, Ill., give employment to 457,860 persons.

THE miners of Great Britain have a bill before Parliament prohibiting the employment of women and of boys under sixteen years of age in all mines of the country.

SWEDISH, Norwegian and Danish servant girls in Chicago have formed organizations to demend $10 per week during the World's Fair year. They are now asking $5 or $6, or double the wages prevailing a month ago.

THE organized laborers of Cincinnati, Ohio, have decided to erect a magnificent building at a cost of about $200,000, for their use. It will contain lodge rooms, gymnasium, bath rooms and a hall that will seat 2500 people, and only union laborers will be admitted.

RAILROAD employes in Australia do not work more than fifty-five hours per weeks, while miners in silver mines work only forty-four hours. Domestics and coachmen have their eight-hour day. Building trades workmen get an average of $5 per day, while jewelers earn about $100 per month. The poorest paid people are textile workers, who receive $12.50 for sixty hours per week.

A FAMILY LYNCHING.

The Lynchee Worked for the Lyncher and Helped Him Do the Job.

An extraordinary murder and lynching occurred at Bastrop, La., the other day. One man committed the murder and one man did the lynching, with the assistance of the murderer.

Schambliss Brigham, manager for Colonel George C. Phillips, who owns a plantation on Island de Siard, while in the field was shot dead from ambush by an old colored man. The murderer then walked to the plantation residence, summoned Colonel Phillips and told him that he had killed Brigham and wanted to be hanged for it. Colonel Phillips put a rope around the man's neck and he was soon swinging in a death struggle from the limb of a tree. No motive is assigned for the murder, and it is thought that the murderer was insane.

DENMARK REJOICING.

Golden Wedding Celebration of King Christian and Queen Louise.

The celebration of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark began at Copenhagen when the members of the royal family attended Holy Communion at the palace of Amalienborg. The Empress of Russia, who arrived that day with the Czar, has procured a unique and splendid present for her father and mother. It consists of a team of six horses, perfectly white and of the rarest breeds. Besides this gift of the Czarina, the ruling families of Russia, England and Greece will make a magnificent joint present to the King and Queen of Denmark, consisting of a group of sculpture by the Danish artist Husselrus, and will later on be placed in one of the public squares of Copenhagen.

King Christian extended a hearty greeting to the Czar on his arrival at the palace. The King looks remarkably vigorous, although seventy-four years of age. Queen Louise is also in good health. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince George and the Princesses Victoria and Maud, arrived and were received with marked tokens of affection by the royal couple.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

22			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice.	$2 00	@	$2 05
Medium, 1891, choice	1 75	@	1 77½
Pea, 1891, choice	1 80	@	1 82½
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 15	@	2 25
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 10	@	2 20
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	1 65	@	1 75
Lima, Cal., per bush	1 65	@	1 75
Foreign, medium, 1891	1 70	@	1 80
Green peas, 1891, per bush	1 37½	@	1 40
1891, bags	1 32½	@	1 35
1891, Scotch	—	@	1 35
NEW BUTTER.			
Creamery—St., & Penn, extras	—	@	20½
Elgin, extras	—	@	20½
Other West, extras	—	@	—
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	26	@	—
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	—	@	19
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	17	@	18
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	19½
Welsh tubs, 1sts	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, 2ds	16	@	17
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.	15	@	17
Im. creamery, 2ds	13½	@	14
Im. creamery, 3ds	12½	@	13
Factory—Fresh, extras	—	@	—
Fresh, 1sts	13	@	13¼
Fresh, 2ds	12	@	12½
Rolls—Fresh extras	—	@	—
NEW CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fine	—	@	10¼
Full cream, fair to prime,	8¾	@	9¾
Full cr. colored, fine	9½	@	9¾
Common to fair	9	@	10
Part skims, choice	—	@	7½
Part skims, fair to good	5	@	6½
Part skims, common	3	@	5½
Full skims	1½	@	2½
Pennsylvania—Skims	1	@	2½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	18	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy	17¾	@	18
Fresh, fair to good	—	@	—
Southern—Fresh, per doz	—	@	14
Duck Eggs, Md., per doz	18	@	18½
Goose Eggs, per doz	16	@	20
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Northern Spy, bbl.	3 50	@	4 50
Spitzenberg, per bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, per d. h. bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Russet, per d. h. bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket	—	@	—
Western N. Y., Concord.	—	@	—
Strawberries, Charleston, qt.	12	@	18
Maryland, qt	10	@	16
HOPS.			
State—1891, choice, per lb	28	@	—
1891, prime	26	@	27
1891, common to good	20	@	25
1890, common to choice	14	@	20
1890, common to prime	—	@	—
Old odds	7	@	11
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.,	14	@	—
Western, per lb	—	@	14
Spring Chickens, large, pr	1 00	@	1 25
Small to medium	50	@	55
Roosters, old, per lb	7½	@	9
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	14
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	70	@	1 00
Western, per pair	65	@	85
Geese, Western, per pair	1 00	@	1 37
Southern, per pair	1 00	@	—
Pigeons, per pair	40	@	55
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	15	@	—
Mixed weights	—	@	15
Young toms, fair to prime	14	@	15
Old toms	13	@	14
Chickens—Phila., broilers	45	@	—
L. I. broilers	35	@	40
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	—	@	14
Western, per lb	13	@	14
Ducks—Jersey, per lb	—	@	—
State and Penn., per lb.	—	@	—
Spring, L. I. per lb	25	@	28
Geese—Western, per lb	6	@	11
Capons—Phila., extra large.	—	@	—
Phila., small to medium.	—	@	—
Western, fair to fancy.	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark, per doz	2 25	@	2 50
Light, per doz	3 50	@	—
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbl.	—	@	—
State Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb.	1 35	@	1 50
State, other kinds, 180 lb.	1 25	@	1 50
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl.	—	@	—
Cabbage, L. I. per 100	—	@	—
Onions—Connecticut, red, bbl	—	@	—
Orange County, red, bbl.	—	@	—
Orange County, yellow.	—	@	—
Eastern, yellow, per bbl.	—	@	—
Eastern, white, per bbl.	—	@	—
Squash—L. I., marrow, bbl.	—	@	—
L. I., Hubbard, per bbl.	—	@	—
Turnips, Canada, per bbl.	—	@	—
Celery—Fla., per doz. roots.	—	@	—
String beans, Fla., per crate.	1 50	@	3 50
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl.	—	@	—
Tomatoes, Fla., per bush crate.	2 00	@	3 00
Asparagus, new, doz. bunches	1 50	@	2 25
Green Peas, Va., basket	75	@	1 25
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves	3 80	@	5 00
Milch Cows, com. to good	17 50	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	3 50	@	8 00
Sheep	5 25	@	6 25
Lambs	4 50	@	7 00
Hogs—Live	5 00	@	5 40
Dressed	6	@	8
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 50	@	4 60
Patents	4 60	@	4 90
Wheat—No. 2 Red	97⅞	@	99
Rye—State	81	@	85
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	58½	@	60
Oats—No. 3 White	39½	@	40

A Meal Grant Enjoyed.

An unpublished story of General Grant was told yesterday at the Grand Pacific by Paul Gores:

"I was steward at the Palmer House," he said, "when the ex-President stopped there on his return from the tour of the world. One noon I was all but stupefied at seeing General Grant creep into the kitchen door, as though escaped from some one. 'I am sorry to trouble you,' he said, as though asking a great favor, 'but may I have a little corned beef and cabbage?' 'Why, certainly,' I replied. 'But shall I not send it to you out in the dining room?' 'No,' he answered, 'I'll eat it right here, if you let me sit down at this table.' So I cleared away a place on the rough board table, where the cook had been fixing the meat, drew up a stool and the way he got away with that corned beef and cabbage made my eyes bulge. When he had finished he laid down his knife and fork and with a funny sigh of satisfaction, put one hand on my shoulder and said, 'Young man, I suppose you don't care for that at all, but if you had had to eat what I have for the past few months it would taste like a dinner for the gods.' The poor old fellow had dined with everybody from the Queen down, and that cabbage in my kitchen did him more good than all the rest together."—Chicago News.

Treasure Trove.

An innkeeper in the country near the city of Koenigsberg, in Prussia, was engaged in his wine cellar when suddenly the ground under him gave way and he fell into a deep hole. At his cries people came running down, a light was struck, and they saw the host some fifteen feet beneath them in a dark place. A ladder was brought and a light taken down, when they found a large room, or cellar, on the walls of which there many boards with bottles of wine, which, being tried, turned out to be of a splendid quality. There was a wardrobe with a number of rich silk gowns. In a corner the rotten remains of a table and two benches were found, with three earthenware jugs. One jug contained four watches of silver and gold, one of them marked with the year 1813. The second jug contained several thousand dollars of money in silver and copper. The third jug was full of documents, molded away so far that it is doubtful whether any of them can be deciphered.—Chicago Herald.

Nebraska has 6417 school districts, in which there are 383,115 children of school age. Her school property is valued at a trifle less than $7,000,000.

Germany's railroads have a trackage of 24,843 miles, 5000 miles more than exist in Great Britain and Ireland, the early home of the railway.

They all Testify

To the Efficacy of the World-Renowned

Swift's Specific.

The old-time simple remedy from the Georgia swamps and fields has gone forth to the antipodes, astonishing the skeptical and confounding the theories of those who depend solely on the physician's skill. There is no blood taint which it does not immediately eradicate. Poisons outwardly absorbed or the result of vile diseases from within all yield to this potent but simple remedy. It is an unequaled tonic, builds up the old and feeble, cures all diseases arising from impure blood or weakened vitality. Send for a treatise. Examine the proof.

Books on "Blood and Skin Diseases" mailed free.

Druggists Sell It.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,

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Tutt's Hair Dye

Gray hair or whiskers changed to a glossy black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously and contains nothing injurious to the hair. Sold by druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price, $1.00. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

RIPANS TABULES

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $2; 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

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N Y N U—22

AGENTS WANTED on LARGE COMMISSION to sell a lemonade crystal; does not contain tartaric acid; territory given. Davis & Hatch, New Bedford, Mass.

AGENTS $3 to $5 per day. Outfit FREE. Laundry Supply Co., Marshall, Mich.

In the place of a woman who's weak, ailing, and miserable, why not be a woman who's healthy, happy, and strong? You can be. You needn't experiment. The change is made, safely and surely, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It's a matter that rests with you. Here is the medicine—the *only* one for woman's peculiar weaknesses and diseases that's *guaranteed* to help you. It must give satisfaction, in every case, or the money is promptly returned. Take it, and you're a new woman. You can afford to make the trial, for you've nothing to lose.

But do you need to be urged?

You don't want *size* in a pill—it means disturbance. You want results. With Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, smallest, cheapest, easiest to take, you get the best results. Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

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Twenty-five years,

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For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the

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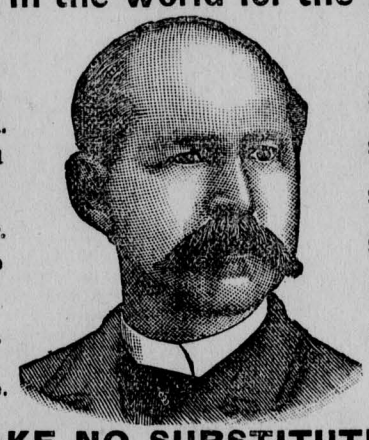
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.



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$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
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$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

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If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. AGENTS WANTED. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers where I have no agent and advertise them free in local paper.

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N Y N U—22

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CATARRH

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PROCRASTINATION and false modesty are responsible for much

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We can excuse the delicacy of the young, but there is no excuse for a *woman* who rejects the proffered assistance of a *woman*.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is the product of a life's practice of a woman among women, and is an unfailing cure for woman's ills.

All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. Liver Pills, 25c. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Saltillo.

Decoration day passed off quietly,and pleasantly. The anticipated shower passed off and threatening clouds and gleams of sunshine. After appropriate music by the band and prayer by Dr. Taylor of Orbisonia, who was orator of the day, the graves of the remembered dead were decked with the fragrant flowers of spring fit tokens for loving hands to bestow on the graves of the loved and lost. After the honors accorded the G. A. R. had been performed the band repaired to the grave of Ed. Hoffman one of their members who died last winter and after covering his grave with flowers, they played a solemn dirge in low and plaintive tones. The scene brought tears to the eyes of many.

Jesse Carmack, wife and three children, of Clear Ridge, Fulton county, visited the family of James Carmack,of this place,last week, when both families paid a visit to another brother's family living at Newburg, where they enjoyed a jolly family reunion.

John Giffin came home in order that he might participate in the Memorial services which he did, by commencing at 6 A. M. and leaving on the five o'clock train for his field of labor.

It is said that Mack Parsons will move his family to Shirleysburg on the 1st. of June.

The Baltimore Building & Loan association organized a local branch here and took in several new members. Geo. Heeter president and B. W. Beck, secretary and treasurer. All persons wishing to borrow or become members will make application to B. W. Beck, ticket agent.

The children of the M. E. church are quite busy practicing for children's day exercises.

Geo. Sleeman is having his tenant house weather boarded.

Trough Creek.

Mrs. Richard Chilcott, with her son and daughter, are visiting friends at Petersburg.

Mrs. Agnes Myers, formerly Mrs. Hiram Greenland, of Clearfield county, paid a short visit to friends in this valley the past week.

Elmer, eldest son of Hiram Greenland, deceased, is visiting his uncles, Barton and Abner Greenland.

Present indications point to an average crop of fruit in this valley.

Some years ago a lame man came into our valley with one horse and a covered wagon and called on a number of farmers and said that he was going to come regularly every week and take the people's produce. He got quite a load promising to pay for it when he came the next week. He came the next week but was careful to not stop where he first did, and thus secured another load. One man found out that there was something crooked about him besides his leg and followed him and succeeded in making him hand over what he had got from him. The gentleman, if such he may be called, forgot to come back any more until recently he made his appearance in the same business. Although it had been severa years since his former visit the people remembered him by his lameness, hence his trip so far as I can learn was a failure.

W. L. Swope has had a new roof and new windows added to his house.

Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Benn, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

We Preach—You Practice. In other words, we will teach you FREE, and start you in business, at which you can rapidly gather in the dollars. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only, to the work. What we offer is new and it has been proved over and over again, that great pay is sure for every worker. Easy to learn. No special ability required. Reasonable industry only necessary for sure, large success. We start you, furnishing everything. This is one of the great strides forward in useful, inventive progress, that enriches all workers. It is probably the greatest opportunity laboring people have ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Full particulars free. Better write at once. Address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Box 488, Portland, Maine.

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State and County, and Age plainly.
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Monroe Publishing House, West Philadelphia, Pa.
This BEAUTIFUL GOLD WATCH
FREE
to ONE BOY OR GIRL in every city and village who will do a little work for us, which will only take you a day or two. If you will do it, we will give you this handsome watch. Send your name and address at once.
$25 Favorite Singer
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On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8 .10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon,12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35	Rockhill	6 30a		
		am.		6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

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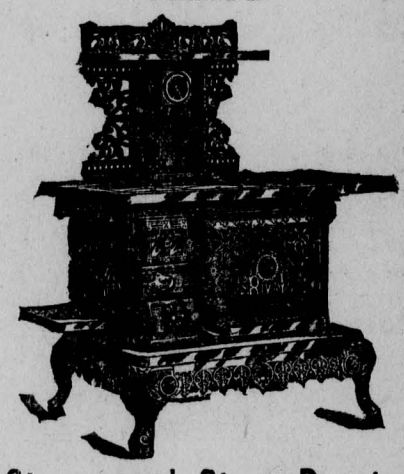

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